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ESTABLISHED 1867

Allies Nearly Ready To Begin Talks on Conventional Arms

By Joseph Fitchett... PARIS — Unexpectedly optimistic U.S. and French officials...



HEADING INTO EXILE — Chun Doo Hwan, the former president of South Korea, leaving his home Wednesday with his wife, Lee Soon Ja...

Sweeping Tax Cuts Planned in Sweden

Stockholm — The Social Democratic government on Wednesday unveiled a sweeping package of tax reforms...

3 Soldiers Killed in Caucasus

Azerbaijanis Riot In New Outbreak Of Soviet Unrest

Moscow — Three soldiers died and 126 people were wounded in rioting Tuesday in the southern republic of Azerbaijan...

Cypriot Rivals To Meet Again

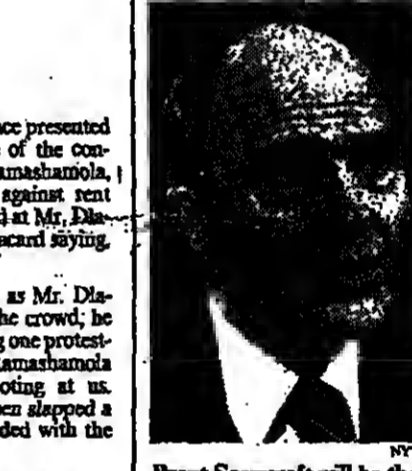
UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Cypriot president, George Vassiliou, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Deoktash...



Anthony Cavendish, a former British secret agent whose memoirs have led Britain to block distribution of a U.S. magazine.

Botha Grants Reprieves to the 'Sharpeville Six'

By William Claiborne... JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha granted reprieves Wednesday to six blacks who were condemned to death...



Brent Scowcroft will be the national security adviser for George Bush.

Hungary Takes Step Toward Change, but Czechs Back Away

In Budapest, a Young Economist Will Be Prime Minister... Prague: Raids and Interrogations... "We are saying that we're in a transition, the whole society is undergoing a transformation..."

Urban Afghans Adapt In the Capital of Chaos

By Henry Kamm... KABUL, Afghanistan — Multicolored kites, attached to cheerful boys below, dot the Kabul sky just above the tawdry buildings and vehicular and pedestrian chaos of this war-torn capital.

Strictly Speaking, This Rabbi Has Power

By Glenn Frankel... Kfar Habad, Israel — In front of the altar in this religious community's main synagogue, an empty green velvet chair awaits the arrival of an 86-year-old man from Brooklyn who almost certainly will never sit there.

Thanksgiving: Read all about it. (Again)



THANKSGIVING: Read all about it. (Again) Page 18.

مكتبة الأصيل

French Angered by Indictment of Magistrate in Bomb Affair

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — A political storm has erupted in France over the indictment of a magistrate who won a national reputation for his investigation of a wave of terrorism that shook Paris two years ago.

The examining magistrate, Gilles Bouloque, 39, was indicted Friday on charges of violating judicial secrecy in the course of his anti-terrorist investigation. The inquiry had made Mr. Bouloque, ordinarily a rigorous sort of man, something of a media star and the best-known magistrate in France.

Fuad Ali Saleh, a Tunisian terrorist suspect, had lodged a series of complaints against Mr. Bouloque for naming him in a newspaper as the prime suspect in the terrorist bombings in Paris that killed 13

people and wounded more than 250 in September 1986.

Conservative politicians have accused the Socialist government of orchestrating the indictment in order to discredit Mr. Bouloque, who was also investigating the activities of a group of secret-police operatives who reported to President François Mitterrand.

"The French are indignant that one can give way to the demand for charges against an examining magistrate, creating the impression that crime is chasing justice," said Charles Pasqua, a conservative politician who was interior minister until the Socialists regained control of the government last spring.

Justice Minister Pierre Arpaillange, a former judge and a political independent, has said he was unaware that the office of public prosecutors of the Paris Court of

Appeal was going to indict Mr. Bouloque. He said he learned of the move Friday night.

That was contradicted by a number of lawyers and politicians, who said it would be extraordinary for a justice minister to be unaware that the prosecution office was about to make a decision with such heavy political overtones. According to one account, Mr. Arpaillange's inexperienced chief of staff failed to follow the Bouloque case.

France's judiciary is highly politicized, and on Nov. 29, 1987, Mr. Bouloque fulfilled what seemed to be a major political mission when he conducted a performance examination of Wahid Gerdji, an Iranian Embassy employee who had been suspected in the bombings.

Mr. Bouloque absolved Mr. Gerdji, permitting him to return to Iran that eve-

ning. This enabled the conservative government of that time to gain the release of two French hostages held in Lebanon, as well as freeing French diplomats who had been held virtual hostages in their embassy in Tehran.

It was in trying to justify his decision to free Mr. Gerdji that Mr. Bouloque, normally inaccessible to the press, told the daily Le Figaro that Mr. Saleh was the ringleader in the bombings. He apparently leaked the Gerdji dossier, as well, to Le Nouvel Observateur, a weekly.

The magistrate had been ridiculed in the press for seemingly bowing to political pressure in releasing Mr. Gerdji. A biting front-page cartoon in Le Monde showed him asking Mr. Gerdji whether he would prefer a smoking or nonsmoking seat on his return flight to Tehran.

Pierre Trochu, the attorney general of

Paris, insisted that the Bouloque decision had been made "in a strictly judicial framework." The indictment was issued, though, by a single magistrate, Albert Moatty, in what some said was record time.

Several accounts said that Mr. Bouloque and other members of a special anti-terrorist judicial unit created in 1986 had aroused the envy of a number of other judges. Investigating magistrates, who combine both judicial and prosecutorial functions, earn hazardous-duty pay if they sit on the anti-terrorist panel.

Like district attorneys in the United States, many investigating magistrates routinely brief journalists on their cases, but they often avoid being quoted directly. If Mr. Bouloque is found guilty of violating judicial secrecy, he will lose the Saleh case and could be given some form of suspended sentence for the offense.

WORLD BRIEFS

Argentina Allows Onassis Body to Go

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentine officials agreed Wednesday to allow the body of the shipping heiress Christina Onassis to be flown home to Greece for burial, but pathologists continued tests to determine whether she might have been killed by drugs.

The body, in a sealed coffin in the Greek Orthodox Archbishopric in Buenos Aires, was flown to Athens on a Swissair flight, a spokesman for the archbishopric said. On Tuesday night, an Argentine judge lifted restrictions that had delayed transfer of the body from Argentina until it was no longer needed by forensic experts who were trying to establish that she did not die of drug abuse, suicide or homicide.

Miss Onassis, 37, daughter of the shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis, died Saturday, at the home of her friends Alberto and Marina Dodero on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. A judge ruled after an autopsy that the die of acute pulmonary edema, an excess of fluid in the lungs, possibly caused by a heart attack. But an expert said there were many causes of pulmonary edema and pathologists were looking for barbiturates poison in tests of tissue samples taken from her body.

U.S. Tightens Curbs on Cuba Travel

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States tightened restrictions Wednesday on travel to Cuba and the transfer of money to Cubans in effort to reduce the flow of hard currency to the country.

In a rule published in the Federal Register, the Treasury Department said that beginning Dec. 23, companies providing travel services, including tour operators and travel agents, would have to obtain a license from the department's Office of Foreign Assets Control. Banks or other firms that serve as intermediaries in forwarding money to Cubans would have to apply for licenses, the notice said. Companies would have to renew the licenses every year and provide reports every three months identifying who traveled to Cuba and who in Cuba received remittances.

The United States imposed an embargo on trade and financial transactions with Cuba in July 1963. However, a limited number of U.S. citizens including those with close relatives in Cuba, are allowed to travel there. Americans can send up to \$500 every three months to Cuban relatives.

Reagan Vetoes Ethics Legislation

SANTA BARBARA, California (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan vetoed an ethics bill Wednesday that would have restricted the lobbying activities of administration officials and members of Congress when they leave the government.

In a statement, the president said the bill was "flawed, excessive and discriminatory" and would drive "America's best talent" away from public service. The bill was the first effort to extend federal ethics laws to members of Congress. The bill would have imposed a lifetime ban on former officials "aiding or advising" anyone on matters in which they were "personally and substantially involved" while in government.

Mr. Reagan killed the measure after a week of intense opposition by most of his cabinet. President-elect George Bush said earlier in Washington that if Mr. Reagan vetoed the legislation, he would submit to the next Congress a strong ethics bill of his own.

Rallies Banned in Yugoslav Province

BELGRADE (AP) — Yugoslav police in the southern province of Kosovo banned all mass gatherings on Wednesday after five days of the region's biggest rallies in more than four decades of Communist rule.

The indefinite ban on mass gatherings in Kosovo was announced by the state-run news agency Tanjug. It quoted Rahman Morina, Kosovo's chief of interior affairs, as saying "extraordinary circumstances have taken place which threaten public order."

The protests in Kosovo were triggered by the forced resignations Nov. 17 of two ethnic Albanian leaders, Kacusa Jasari and Azem Vllasi, under pressure from the Communist Party leadership in the republic of Serbia. Provincial party leaders have promised to review the resignations, possibly later this week.

Beirut Clerics Appeal to Shiite Foes

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanon's senior Moslem clerics appealed to warring Shiite groups Wednesday to make peace as a fragile truce held in Beirut's battered southern suburbs.

The appeal, in the immediate aftermath of the most ferocious militia battles in six months, was from Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah and Sheikh Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddine. Sheikh Fadlallah is spiritual leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, and Sheikh Shamseddine is vice president of the Higher Shiite Council.

"We call on both sides to settle their differences for good and seek stable and equal relations to end this tragedy so that everybody can be able to confront the challenges facing them internally and externally," Sheikh Fadlallah said. Two persons were killed and 10 wounded in the inter-Shiite battles into Tuesday night.

For the Record

Interpol elected Ivan Barbot, director-general of the French national police, as its president Wednesday at the general conference of the international police organization in Bangkok. Mr. Barbot succeeds John Simpson, director of the U.S. Secret Service. (Reuters)

The International Committee of the Red Cross suspended activities Wednesday in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, six days after one of its staffers there was kidnapped, a spokesman in Geneva said. (AP)

The world president of the Church of Scientology was jailed Wednesday in Madrid pending investigation of charges ranging from fraud and tax offenses to coercion. If convicted, Heber Jentzsch of Los Angeles could face up to 30 years in prison. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Seven more airlines have joined the International Air Transport Association in the past six months, bringing membership to 175. They are Aero-Lloyd (West Germany), Airline of the Marshall Islands, Air Littoral (France), Alaska Airlines, Loganair (Britain), Sunflower Airline (Fiji Islands) and Sverdrup (Sweden). All-Nippon Airways is expected to join early next year. (Reuters)

Delta Air Lines has made safety improvements, but numerous "deficiencies" have still not been corrected, the Federal Aviation Administration said, winding up an inspection that was prompted by a crash Aug. 31 in which 14 people were killed. (NYT)

The European Commission is seeking a court injunction to force Italy to allow the Irish carrier Aer Lingus to inaugurate a flight from Dublin to Milan via Manchester. (Reuters)

KABUL: Chaos Is the Norm

(Continued from Page 1)

in on the capital, a most secure city.

To many here, the steadfast refusal of Afghan drivers and pedestrians to cede the right of way is a metaphor for their unaccommodating, uncompromising political conduct.

To Afghans, this belligerent irritability is an expression of weariness and frustration, a reaction to the stress and strain of a long war in which neither side appears to have gained the allegiance of most people.

Afghans make it clear that they wish for something else, but in several days of informal chats no one has expressed support for any of the active contenders.

"It is a dream, wishful thinking maybe, but in politics there will always be a man on horseback, a man who saves the country," M. Asif Zahir, minister of rural rehabilitation, a non-party cabinet member, said. "We may not know him at all yet."

Nonetheless, the chaotic but energetic street life of Kabul denotes a considerable accomplishment.

With the city largely cut off from its productive hinterlands, it has become dependent for basic needs on imports from two countries — the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

Despite the fact that guerrillas often block traffic on the two principal roads that link Kabul with those countries, causing shortages, the supplies arrive.

The lines of cars at gasoline stations are long, but the cars keep running.

Power failures are frequent, as

the government economizes on fuel. The first thing many Afghans ask one another as they come to work is if they had electricity the night before.

UN Chief Takes Charge

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from the United Nations:

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, announced Wednesday that he was taking charge of efforts to promote a political settlement in Afghanistan by creating a coalition government of national reconciliation to take power as the Soviet Union completes its military withdrawal.

The UN General Assembly had voted unanimously to ask him to promote a compromise among the country's political factions.

This is the first time the General Assembly has required the secretary-general to involve himself in the search for a political settlement in Afghanistan. The fact that it did so, diplomats say, shows that the Soviet Union believes the United Nations can do more to bring about a coalition government that would include some of Kabul's pro-Soviet Communist rulers, allowing it to complete its military withdrawal on time without a loss of face.

Removed from the role of seeking a settlement was Diego Cordova of Ecuador, who negotiated the Geneva accords under which the Soviet Union agreed to pull its forces out of Afghanistan by Feb. 14, 1989.

U.K. to Decide Today on Tank Purchase

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will meet with cabinet ministers Thursday to select a new generation of battle tanks for the British Army, and again will face the delicate choice of buying British or American arms.

The last time, in a closely watched selection of airborne early warning systems, she selected AWACS radar planes, built by the Boeing Co. of Seattle, over the British-built Nimrod.

The political beat in Parliament generated by that decision was bearable. At the time, there was widespread conviction, particularly among British officers, that the Nimrod aircraft never fulfilled gov-

ernment expectations, after nearly £1 billion (\$1.8 billion) had been invested in the project.

That decision to abandon Nimrod did not cripple the British military aerospace industry. On the contrary, Britain went on to land the biggest jet fighter sale ever with Saudi Arabia earlier this year. That sale confirmed Britain's place this year as the West's second largest arms exporter, after the United States.

But now, observers suggest, in choosing between the Abrams M1A1 tank, built in Michigan by General Dynamics Corp., or the Challenger Mark 2 tank, manufactured by Vickers PLC, the stakes are higher. More jobs are at risk — up to 10,000. Possession of a domestic tank industry, some feel, is

central to claims of being a true international power. Advanced tanks almost certainly will find markets abroad and thus improve the nation's trade balance.

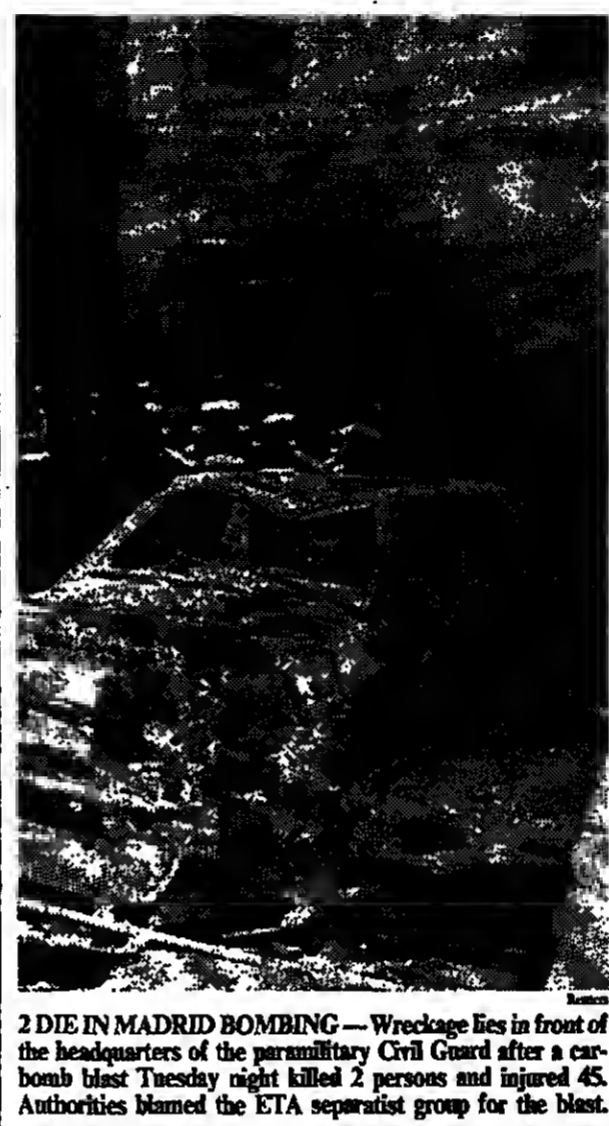
Last week, more than 100 Conservative members of Parliament petitioned Mrs. Thatcher to buy British. And an editorial in The Times of London followed with this blunt message: "The defense manufacturing industry in Britain cannot afford another defeat."

But British press reports have suggested that senior generals in the Ministry of Defense and at British bases in West Germany prefer the tried-and-tested Abrams, which has been in service with U.S. forces in West Germany since mid-1987. The Challenger 2 is still in the development stage.

Ministry of Defense officials declined to comment on these reports, which suggest that the proposed Challenger 2 tank has far to go to overcome problems in firing accuracy that have dogged an earlier model, the Challenger 1. That tank finished last in an international firing competition last year.

Industry experts say, however, that the performance gap between the U.S. and British tanks is far narrower than the disparity between the AWACS and the Nimrod.

Henry Dodds, an editor with Jane's Defense Data in London, said: "Both tanks are very good. It would be difficult to choose on technical grounds. But the government has to take an early decision, that is, on Thursday, because there's been enough uncertainty for Vickers."



2 DIE IN MADRID BOMBING — Wreckage lies in front of the headquarters of the paramilitary Civil Guard after a car-bomb blast Tuesday night killed 2 persons and injured 45. Authorities blamed the ETA separatist group for the blast.

Britain Blocks Delivery Of Harper's Magazine

By Albert Scardino
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The British government has broadened its efforts to censor the memoirs of a former secret service agent by blocking the distribution of the current issue of Harper's magazine in Britain.

The December issue of Harper's includes excerpts of "Inside MI6" by Anthony Cavendish, who retired more than 30 years ago.

In a letter last week to the British distributor of Harper's, Condé Nast and National Magazine Distributors Ltd., David Hogg, an assistant Treasury solicitor, warned that the company would run the risk of contempt of a court order if it delivered its 200 copies of the December issue to newsmen.

The distribution company, though incorporated in Britain, is owned by two American partners, Condé Nast and The National Magazine Co., a division of Hearst.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has tried for more than three years to block distribution of the book on the grounds that it violates the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Cavendish wrote the book as a defense of Sir Maurice Oldfield, the former director of MI6, Britain's counterintelligence service.

Mrs. Thatcher and other officials have asserted that Sir Maurice, who died in 1981, was a homosexual and that his "fondness for young men" compromised his work.

When Mr. Cavendish submitted the book for government review, he was ordered to delete most of it. But last year he produced 500 copies of the manuscript and sent them to friends as a Christmas card, according to an introduction by the editors of Harper's.

A copy was obtained by The Times of London, but the government obtained an injunction to prevent further printing. The case is now in court.

After "Inside MI6" was banned, a British-American literary journal, Granta, attempted to publish excerpts this fall in its American edition. But under a similar threat of contempt action, Granta and its distributor in the United States, Viking Penguin, published an article about the book, but blanketed out the banned portions.

John R. MacArthur, the president and publisher of Harper's, said the magazine would fight the ban because of similarities to efforts by the U.S. government to limit the publication of routine information by employees.

"This is the first time the Thatcher government has extended the Official Secrets Act beyond the borders of Britain to censor an American publication," Mr. MacArthur said Tuesday.

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حکومت الازھل

Bhutto Says Rivals Are Using Bribes to Block Appointment

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto said Wednesday that unidentified political rivals, some of them incumbent government officials, were bribing and intimidating legislators to prevent her from becoming prime minister.

Miss Bhutto, speaking at a news conference, said that in a two-hour meeting Tuesday night she told the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, that any further delay in naming her prime minister was not only unconstitutional but also destabilizing in a country only learning to practice democracy.

Miss Bhutto said that the president agreed to further consultation on the issue and that constitutional experts from her party and from the government were meeting.

Since Miss Bhutto's party did not win an outright majority in the National Assembly last week, the political situation has been open to considerable interpretation and speculation.

A spokesman for the Islamic Democratic Alliance, which is attempting to deny Miss Bhutto the job of prime minister by building a coalition in the legislature, described her charges of the misuse of power as "completely unfounded."

Miss Bhutto, answering questions on other topics, shied away from detailed discussions of domestic or foreign policy. She declined to say who might be appointed to her cabinet.

On Afghanistan, she repeated assurances that there would be conti-

nunity in Pakistan's policy, but she said that it was important to reach a solution in Kabul that would "meet the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan" and allow more than three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan to go home.

She declined to comment on Pakistan's nuclear program. There have been reports that the country has the capability of producing nuclear weapons.

Miss Bhutto met Tuesday for three hours with General Mirza Aslam Beg, the army chief of staff.

She said that she told the president and General Beg of her fears

that "ruthless elements" were trying to subvert the democratic process.

Without mentioning anyone by name, Miss Bhutto said that her political enemies, using their ties to the remaining civilian and military officials appointed under the 11-year rule of the late Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, were attempting to undercut her strength in the legislature before it meets Dec. 5.

She said that government vehicles were being used for political purposes and that police officers were being sent to intimidate legis-

lators while the president pondered his next move.

Miss Bhutto did not offer evidence to back up the accusation.

She said that her party would have won in a landslide if there had not been "selective rigging" in certain constituencies, which she did not name.

In national elections Nov. 16, Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won 92 seats, a plurality but not a majority in a legislature that will ultimately comprise 237 people. She said Wednesday that she had the necessary votes to assure a majority, but she has declined to

name her backers from outside the party.

Her rivals in the Islamic Democratic Alliance, now led by Mian Nawaz Sharif, won 55 seats, leaving 40 to independents and the rest to smaller Moslem parties and holders of places reserved for religious minorities and women.

Although most Pakistanis expect Miss Bhutto to be given the first chance to form a government, Mr. Sharif insists he can control more seats and should be the president's choice.

The constitution says only that the prime minister should be the

person who the president believes could command a majority in the house.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said on election night that he could take as long as two weeks to name a prime minister. He appeared to want to wait until the National Assembly has met and has elected a speaker and deputy speaker.

"Our view is that the National Assembly cannot be called by the president in the absence of a prime minister," Miss Bhutto said. She said the delay was giving her rivals "a longer time to use the official machinery to subvert the will of the people."



Benazir Bhutto speaking Wednesday in Islamabad.

Raymond Dart Is Dead; Leading Anthropologist

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Raymond Dart, 95, the Australian-born South African anthropologist who in 1924 discovered a "missing link" between man and ape, died Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Revolutionized Study

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

Mr. Dart, an anatomist, revolutionized the study of human origins with his discovery of an early human fossil in Africa.

The skull was the first early human fossil found in Africa. With his find, Mr. Dart upset orthodox scientific thinking, inspired the extensive searches for a "missing link" between apes and humans throughout Africa and was the forerunner of some of the most illustrious fossil hunters on that continent, such as the Leakey family and Donald Johanson.

The skull, commonly called the Taung child, was found embedded in rock at a mine near Taung, a village 400 miles (about 640 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg.

When Mr. Dart, a professor at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, chipped away the rock, he exposed the nearly complete skull of a 3-year-old child.

Although its braincase was not

human-sized, Mr. Dart, as an expert on the brain, recognized that its shape displayed human characteristics.

His announcement met with widespread skepticism and even scorn among scientists. Nearly all theories of human origins then assumed that the birthplace of mankind would be found in Asia, not Africa.

Vindication came to Mr. Dart slowly and not until a succession of fossil discoveries by Louis Leakey in East Africa after World War II.

Other deaths:

Janet Kidd, 80, daughter of the first Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian-born newspaper magnate and politician, Friday in the village of Ewhurst southwest of London. No cause of death was given.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Parish, 61, the children's author of the "Amelia Bedelia" series and other books, Friday of a ruptured abdominal aneurysm, in Manning, South Carolina.

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Pair Is Arrested for Selling Brooklyn Bridge, Bit by Bit

The Associated Press

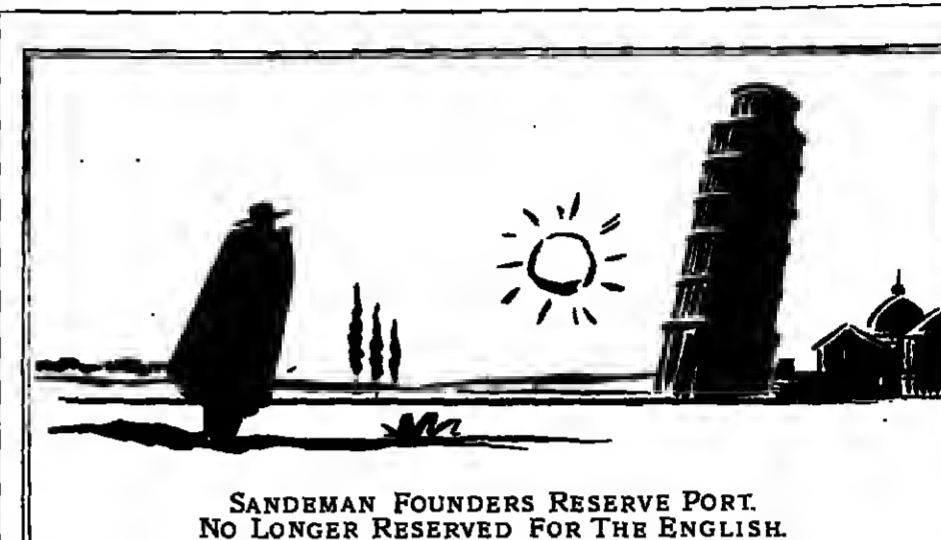
NEW YORK — Two men have been charged with dismantling and selling parts of the Brooklyn Bridge, authorities say.

"People joke about selling the Brooklyn Bridge, but what these guys did is not funny, it's dangerous," said Samuel Schwartz, chief engineer with the city's Department of Transportation.

Ruffino Saucio and John Berisi were caught dismantling aluminum pieces of the 105-year-old suspension bridge's walkway, said Officer Joseph Gallagher, a police spokesman. The material was apparently sold as scrap and will cost more than \$37,000 to replace, he said.

Mr. Saucio, 37, and Mr. Berisi, 36, were charged with grand larceny, criminal mischief, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass and possession of burglary tools. Officer Gallagher said. The thefts severely weakened the walkway and catwalk of the bridge, and both were closed for repairs.

"They were flinging these heavy pieces of metal onto the ground by the bridge," Mr. Schwartz said. "And for our ironworkers, who sometimes are called out for emergency repairs in the middle of the night, it could have cost them their lives. They're lucky they were caught by police, and not by ironworkers."



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Bush Names Scowcroft National Security Adviser

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush on Wednesday named Brent Scowcroft, an expert on the Soviet Union and the national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford, to serve in the same post in the Bush administration.

The timing of the announcement was a surprise, but the choice of Mr. Scowcroft was not. He had been the leading contender for the job.

"He is not a policymaker in the sense that the secretary of state will be the chief spokesman, obviously, in foreign policy matters," Mr. Bush said at a news conference before going to Maine for a five-day

vacation. "He will be an honest broker. He will convey to me the feelings of cabinet members that are involved in international affairs."

The president-elect had promised to "reinvigorate" the government by bringing in many new faces from around the country. But in making his appointments so far, he has turned to familiar figures in government or politics.

Mr. Scowcroft, a retired Air Force lieutenant general and a protégé of Henry A. Kissinger, "has earned the respect of world leaders around the globe," Mr. Bush said.

"Brent is a trusted friend and he understands the White House, he understands the military, the State Department, the way the Hill

works and the intelligence community as well," the president-elect said.

Mr. Bush said that when he worked for Mr. Scowcroft as head of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Ford administration, "Brent Scowcroft made very, very sure that the intelligence community stayed out of the policy business."

Mr. Bush said that he and Mr. Scowcroft agreed that "caution is called for" in dealing with the Soviet Union on arms control and other issues, but that "that doesn't mean there won't be forward progress."

"I do think that we have a great opportunity," he said.

The president-elect joked that Mr. Scowcroft would be invited to join Mr. Bush in the early-morning

CIA briefings if Mr. Scowcroft could be awakened. Mr. Scowcroft is well known in Washington for regularly working 18-hour days.

Mr. Bush said his orders to Mr. Scowcroft for handling off-hours emergencies were: "Shake me and wake me."

The self-effacing Mr. Scowcroft succeeded Mr. Kissinger as head of the National Security Council staff under Mr. Ford.

Mr. Bush said Wednesday that Mr. Scowcroft and the current national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, represented the "ideal" in such a role. He said that the "Scowcroft NSC leadership" would be modeled after that of the Ford administration.

Mr. Scowcroft served on two im-

portant commissions during the eight years of the Reagan administration, one to evaluate various options for the deployment of the MX missile, and the second to study the role of the National Security Council after the Iran-contra affair.

The latter, headed by former Senator John C. Tower of Texas, who is under consideration for the job of Secretary of Defense, studied the National Security Council in considerable detail after it was determined that the council staff had been directing the sale of arms to Iran and diverting some of the proceeds to aid the Nicaraguan contras.

Comments by Scowcroft

In answer to reporters' questions, Mr. Scowcroft said Wednesday that there was "no question" that there were serious problems in the military budget. The Associated Press reported from Washing-



Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, peeled an apple during a meeting at his home at which he and his aides decided to end negotiations to join the Likud bloc in forming a coalition government.

A Pragmatic Professional Takes Over

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Brent Scowcroft, selected by President-elect George Bush to be his national security adviser, is a retired three-star Air Force general known for his moderate views, pragmatism and professionalism.

Mr. Scowcroft, 63, has been called upon frequently over the years for troubleshooting and consensus-building, most recently having spearheaded a compromise for the MX missile and having reviewed the Iran-contra scandal for President Ronald Reagan.

The former professor was one of three men Mr. Reagan chose for the special commission that studied the National Security Council staff operations in the secret sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the subsequent diversion of money to Nicaraguan contra rebels. The chairman of that panel, former Senator John Tower of Texas, is said to be Mr. Bush's choice to be secretary of defense.

Mr. Scowcroft rose to prominence as national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford from 1975 to 1977. Earlier, he had served as military assistant to the president (1972 to 1973) and deputy national security adviser (1973 to 1975).

Mr. Scowcroft, a Mormon, was born in Ogden, Utah. He attended the U.S. Military Academy and advanced through the Air Force ranks to lieutenant general. Along the way, he did graduate work at Georgetown University and earned masters and doctorate degrees from Columbia University.

After the Ford administration, Mr. Scowcroft served as an arms control adviser to President Jimmy Carter. He also served on a number of special commissions, including one appointed by Mr. Reagan to study basing possibilities for the MX missile, and was on a Council on Foreign Relations group that studied the problems of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

In contrast to Mr. Bush, he has questioned Mr. Reagan's plans for early deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense system.

He has suggested that the developing plan be used as a bargaining chip in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations, a view Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush have rejected.

Mr. Scowcroft was born March 19, 1925, and was graduated in 1947 from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He finished pilot training in October 1948 and served in varied operational and administrative positions until 1953.

He married Marian Horner in 1951 and received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1953, becoming an assistant professor of Soviet history at West Point that year.

In 1964, he was first assigned to the Pentagon.

DISARM: Allies Are Nearly Ready to Open Talks on Conventional Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

has been strongly influenced by France," Mr. Thomas said, adding, "We are conceptually on the same frequency."

The thrust of the Western arms control proposal — which officials said could be ready in time to be announced at a NATO ministerial meeting in early December — concerns the proportion of "stationed forces" on both sides, an approach

tailored to move Soviet forces out of Eastern European nations.

This approach reflects a French idea that NATO should seek to cut Soviet forces in any single country to a ratio of that nation's own army. "We won't talk about ratios," a U.S. official said. "We'll set ceilings for the number of tanks and artillery, but it amounts to the same thing."

Soviet forces are much larger in the Warsaw Pact, so U.S. forces are in Western Europe, so this approach will test the readiness of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's promise to accept deeper cuts on the Soviet side than in the West.

Overall, the country-by-country approach is expected to produce a final package that would leave an even balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which currently enjoys military superiority in conventional forces in Europe.

This idea of equal ceilings for both alliances is viewed in Washington as a politically appealing way to formulate Western objectives. But France, which keeps its forces independent of the NATO command, opposes the formulation because it would lump French forces into NATO. So this goal will not be adopted officially, but negotiators will keep it in mind, U.S. officials said.

The "mandate," officials said, needs only a solution to a few remaining human rights issues, which would clear the way for a human rights conference in Moscow in 1991. "The Soviets have our list of conditions, which only involves steps that they've already said in

Manila Arrests A Union Leader

The Associated Press

MANILA — Police arrested a leader of a militant transportation union Wednesday after he threatened to expand a strike by drivers of passenger jeeps, authorities said.

Deogracias Espiritu, secretary of an association of drivers known as PISTON, had threatened to broaden the walkout after President Corason C. Aquino refused demands of the group for an immediate reduction in commodity prices or a freeze in fare reductions. General Alfredo Lim, the Manila police chief, said Mr. Espiritu would be charged with inciting to sedition.

Mr. Espiritu was the second union leader arrested since PISTON began a transport strike Monday in Manila and Cebu. The union president, Medardo Roda, was arrested Monday and charged with inciting sedition. Passenger jeeps are the main form of land transport in the Philippines.

his conversations in Bonn last Friday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

In the French view, the CSCE context underscores the fact that the conventional arms talks — in contrast to nuclear arms negotiations, which are conducted bilaterally by the superpowers — involve all the nations with forces in Europe.

In addition, a French presidential aide said, the arms talks must be seen as part of a larger process of breaking down the division of Europe, the goal being pursued by stages within the CSCE.

The CSCE will also seek to reduce the risk of military confrontation in another set of planned talks, on confidence-building measures in Europe, providing for inspections and other precautions to prevent surprise attacks.

A quick breakthrough in these talks, expected to be comparatively simple, could help maintain momentum in the overall conventional arms-control talks, according to an official involved in U.S. planning.

Western diplomats had originally planned to divide Europe into negotiating zones, for a stepped approach to the complex problem of cutting tanks and artillery and armored personnel carriers in so many armies and so many countries.

But the zone proposal, a U.S. official said, was being discarded and replaced by the plan to target Soviet forces stationed outside the Soviet Union, which he described as the main source of instability in Europe.

Armenians in Yerevan, according to one resident, were afraid that the boiling emotions in Azerbaijan might result in another anti-Armenian attack like the one Feb. 28 and 29 in the Caspian seaport of Sumgait. According to Mr. Perets, special police protection has been set up in predominantly Armenian regions of Baku.

Australian Population Is Up

The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia's population grew by 268,600 in the past year to 16.5 million.

Burt Reported To Be Joining Investing Firm

The Associated Press

BONN — The U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Richard R. Burt, will join a New York investment firm after the Reagan administration ends, a West German business magazine said Wednesday.

Mr. Burt plans to work at the investment firm Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., according to Wirtschaftswoche, a Düsseldorf-based weekly. The U.S. Embassy in Bonn refused to confirm the report.

Wirtschaftswoche said that several West German companies had expressed an interest in Mr. Burt. They included the media firm Bertelsmann AG, the electronics company Siemens AG, and the industrial concern Daimler-Benz AG.

RIOTS: Soviet Troops Die

(Continued from Page 1)

small hamlet of Topkhana, where the disputed construction was suspended last Friday, and in Yerevan, to urge resumption of the Sogremso meeting.

No injuries were reported in either Yerevan or Baku, although Salvo A. Perets, a spokesman for the official Azerbaijani information bureau, said there had been "some hooliganism" in Baku. "When you have so many people and feelings are running so high, it's hard for people to hold themselves in check," Mr. Perets said.

ISRAEL: A U.S. Rabbi Holds the Balance of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

the votes were enough to form the balance of power between Israel's two major parties in the stalemate election.

Last week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir won the endorsements of Agudat and Shas for another term in office. He did it by bowing to demands that critics say could seriously curtail religious freedom in Israel and place new restrictions on the definition of who is a Jew. That in turn could lead to an attack on the legitimacy of the Reform and Conservative movements to which most American Jews belong.

Rabbi Schneerson's triumph illustrates what critics see as the weakness of Israel's paralyzed electoral system. It enabled a small group of Jewish fundamentalists to force through their own political agenda, one that may prove ultimately detrimental to Israel's interests.

But it also illustrates the deep resonance of conflicts within the Jewish world, in which a religious dispute that began in 18th-century Russia and, separately, a bitter turf fight between rival American Jewish groups, have spilled over into the modern Jewish state.

"Where else would a 200-year-old tribal feud dictate who is the next prime minister?" asked Rabbi David Hartman, an Orthodox Jewish philosopher. "Everyone from the Jewish past has come here to live and to struggle. We didn't succeed in creating a new Jewish society. And now we've ransomed our political freedom to people who believe in magic rites and curses, and they're the ones who may get to define who is a Jew and who isn't."

Habad, whose annual budget reportedly exceeds \$50 million, also boasts an international network of seminaries, summer camps, adult education schools, crisis intervention centers and drug rehabilitation clinics. Many of its financial supporters are not ultra-Orthodox, but secularists who admire Habad's institutions and its good works on behalf of Jews worldwide.

But there is another side to Habad that troubles many Jewish theologians and many of its fellow ultra-Orthodox. While some are merely bothered by the gimmickry of the mitzvamobile and other Habad innovations, others see strains of intolerance and fanaticism running through the movement.

The struggle over the divisive question of who is a Jew is an example. While most other ultra-Orthodox leaders have sought to play it down, Rabbi Schneerson has pressed the issue for 30 years, insisting on amending Israel's Law of Return to require that all who convert to Judaism from other faiths do so under the precepts of traditional Jewish law, which is not honored by Reform Jews and only partially adhered to by many Conservatives.

His followers say Rabbi Schneerson wants the amendment because he wants Israel to be truly a state of the Jews. But critics point out that other motives that have little to do with Israel.

Habad sees itself locked into a competition for Jewish souls with the Reform and Conservative movements, who in effect are its main rivals for young American Jews. It sees these modern movements as illegitimate and potentially dangerous and is using the identity issue to undermine them by delegitimizing their rabbis and their conversions.

Habad's relationship to Israel differs from other ultra-Orthodox, many of whom do not recognize the Jewish state. Habad members have long served in the Israeli army and Habad's schools are part of the government's religious education network, not separated the way Agudat's institutions are. Israeli leaders often find their way to Rab-

bi Schneerson's Crown Heights home, Menachem Begin was a regular visitor, as are Shimon Peres, and Yitzhak Shamir.

Judaism recognizes no priests or saints, and every Jewish soul supposedly is equal before God. Yet rabbis traditionally are said to have special powers. Rabbi Schneerson purportedly has healed the sick, restored fertility to barren women and averted family tragedies.

He has never claimed publicly to be the messiah, but critics say he has been slow to deny the claim when made by his followers. They contend that this is why Rabbi Schneerson has never set foot in Israel; under Jewish tradition, the messiah will arrive only when the era of redemption begins.

Opposition in U.S.

America's major alliance of Orthodox rabbis has split with Israel's Orthodox religious parties that have been waging a new government to change the definition of who is a Jew. The New York Times reported from New York.

"The Rabbinical Council of America supports removal of this issue from the political agenda," the alliance said in a telegram to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The council is a moderate Orthodox group that says it represents about 1,000 Orthodox rabbis, or 90 percent of the Orthodox rabbis with major congregations across the United States.

HUNGARY: Signs of Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Tuesday, was considered to be more conservative and less independent from Mr. Grosz than several rival candidates, including two Politburo members regarded as liberals, Imre Pozsgay and Rezzo Nyers.

Apparently in a compromise gesture, the Central Committee nominated Mr. Nyers, 65, the author of Hungary's original economic program for change in 1968, to the newly created post of "government economic minister," a position party officials said would be equivalent to being a deputy prime minister.

Non-Communist political activists and Western diplomats said the choice of Mr. Nemeth could work against the declared goals of the political change because of his relative lack of stature and close association with Mr. Grosz.

Mr. Nemeth acknowledged the criticism but said he would not play a subordinate role. "I think my commitment to reform both in the economic and political sphere has been obvious both inside and outside the country," he said.

PRAGUE: A Crackdown

(Continued from Page 1)

group that said, when it was formed last year, that it would lobby for greater political pluralism, has suspended activities because of official harassment.

Leaders of the Movement for Civil Freedom, whose goal is to promote political activity outside the Communist Party, said that members' homes had been searched and that many people had been summoned to police stations for questioning.

"We were originally 122 people but nevertheless many other people were interested, and we could expect hundreds or even thousands would like to join," said Vaclav Benda, one of the organizers. "But the regime's reaction has been correspondingly harsh, with threats and the decision to begin investigations of our members."

Mr. Benda said he had been told of at least 25 house searches since the end of October, and that about 10 people had been summoned daily for questioning.

One of those jailed was Ivan Jirous, who was arrested earlier this month for gathering signatures in a petition to demand a full explanation of the death during pre-trial detention of another dissident, Pavel Wonka.

An official autopsy and a later review by independent foreign medical experts absolved the authorities of responsibility in Mr. Wonka's death.

But human-rights campaigners say they believe the government may not have been entirely forthcoming in revealing the circumstances of his death.

Civil Guard Opens Fire On Cohorts in Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — A Portuguese civil guard corporal opened fire at a Lisbon barracks Wednesday, killing four of his colleagues and wounding 12 others, then tried to take his own life, a guard spokesman said.

Corporal Sarinva Antunes appeared on a balcony and, without warning, began firing on the barracks parade ground with a rifle, the spokesman said. Mr. Antunes then locked himself in a room and shot himself, inflicting serious wounds, guard sources said.

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SCIENCE

How Infants Learn About Life From Television

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

WHEN infants as young as 10 months old watch television, they are not simply staring at pretty patterns and colors on the screen. Instead, they are often engaged in learning tasks that promote their intellectual development, new research suggests.

Watching television, certain kinds of programs at least, can help infants acquire language skills, the ability to perform physical tasks and an understanding that what they are watching is related to the rest of life around them, researchers say.

Some studies are finding that television helps teach infants the skills necessary for learning language just as effectively as reading simple stories to them. And in one new finding, scientists said that an infant could learn to take to pieces a new toy by watching a demonstration on television.

The latest research, published in the current issue of *Child Development*, also refutes an influential theory, which maintained that to understand that a two-dimensional image, such as a painting or television image, represents three-dimensional reality, an infant must acquire that knowledge. The latest findings suggest that the ability is innate.

The little ones can learn or less learn from television as they would from a book," said Mabel Rice, a psychologist at the University of Kansas, "especially if the program is designed for it, like 'Sesame Street.'"

Infants under one year pay attention to the screen for only about 10 percent of the time they are exposed to it, while babies from one to two years watch for about 30 percent of the time that the television is on, according to a

study by Daniel Anderson, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

"Between one and two, babies' language comprehension is way ahead of what they can say," Mr. Anderson said. "They can make sense of the kind of slow-moving, simple segments you see on 'Sesame Street,' but still may have trouble understanding the quick montage editing that is the visual language of most television shows."

The youngest age at which infants seem to understand what they are watching on television is 10 months, the researchers said. But there are special difficulties in studying the mental reactions of infants before they can talk.

Mabel Rice reported in *The Journal of Child Language* that an important language skill that television could help infants to learn was the matching of a name to an object. In her research, done with Dafna Lerman, a psychologist, toddlers of 12 to 18 months were observed as they watched television at home with a parent. "We found that the toddlers used the television just as if it were a talking picture book," Ms. Rice said.

Such learning from the television is enhanced if an adult watches television with the infant and talks about what they are seeing, said Gabriel Solomon, a psychologist at the University of Tel Aviv.

Apart from language, infants seem to learn how to deal with the physical world from watching television, according to additional research published in *Child Development*.

In a study by Andrew Meltzoff, a psychologist at the University of Washington, babies as young as 14 months were able to learn

from watching TV how to manipulate a toy they had never seen before.

In the study, babies watched a small black-and-white television monitor. On the screen, they saw a man pick up a special dumbbell-shaped toy that could be pulled apart.

For 20 of the babies, their parents then put the same toy on the table in front of them; 13 of the 20 immediately picked up the toy and pulled it apart, as they had seen demonstrated on television. Another group of 20 was not shown the toy until the next day.

Still, eight of them also showed that they knew what to do with the toy by pulling it apart. This showed, Mr. Meltzoff said, that babies could absorb information on first viewing, then apply it appropriately when the opportunity arose, even when that moment was much later.

Babies in a group that watched the adult on television pick up the toy but not take it apart did more poorly on the task. Only four of 10 could take the toy apart immediately after the television display and only one of 10 could take the toy apart a day later.

Mr. Meltzoff's study also has strong theoretical implications. Theorists have long wondered whether infants can understand that a small, two-dimensional image on a screen represents what goes on in the world around them.

"Some theories have held that infants don't recognize the correspondence between an image on the TV screen and the real object it represents," Mr. Meltzoff said.

"Our work shows that this ability is there quite early, before language," Mr. Meltzoff said. "We suspect it may be innate."



Andrew Meltzoff and M. Haack

IN BRIEF

Reagan Signs Superconductivity Bill

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Over the objections of the energy secretary, John S. Herrington, President Ronald Reagan has signed legislation establishing a program to speed research and development in superconductivity, a new field of science that could revolutionize energy, electronics and transportation industries.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which certain materials exhibit virtually no resistance to the flow of electric current. Scientists say, superconductivity could lead to such advances as high-speed power lines and magnetically levitated trains.

Mr. Herrington had argued that a national plan would result in the government's "becoming entangled in the affairs of commercial enterprise and usurping industry prerogatives to compete freely."

Fragments Linked to Lethal Asteroid

WASHINGTON (WP) — Two geologists say they have discovered what appear to be tiny fragments of an asteroid that slammed into the Earth 66 million years ago, just about the time that scientists suspect the asteroid collision triggered a global mass extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs. The fragments may be pieces of the lethal asteroid.

The dustlike particles were found in Zumaia, Spain, in the same thin layer that contains an unusually high concentration of the element iridium, which is scarce on the Earth's surface but common in asteroids.

The report was presented last month at a conference on global catastrophes by Stanley V. Margolis and Eric F. Doehne of the University of California at Davis.

Wetlands Preservation Goals Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — An environmental study has recommended that Congress set a national goal of reversing the centuries-old trend of destroying more wetlands than are created.

The report by the National Wetlands Policy Forum called on Congress to approve legislation encouraging the formation of wetlands preservation trusts, perhaps by restoring some tax incentives for land donations that were restricted by the 1986 tax law overhaul.

The report says that the Louisiana coast must get priority attention in considering a search for public land for wetlands restoration, perhaps through diversion of Mississippi River sediment into the region. The Louisiana coast is suffering "extremely high wetlands losses from erosion," the report said.

A Way to Eradicate Deadly Ticks

WASHINGTON (WP) — A method of controlling ticks that spread Lyme disease has been developed at the Harvard School of Public Health, researchers said. They said it can eradicate ticks from treated areas, lowering the risk of spreading the potentially debilitating disease.

The disease was discovered in 1975 in Lyme, Connecticut. Early impressions suggested it caused joint pain resembling arthritis, but it has since been found that the effects can be far more severe. Heart disorders and brain damage can also result, sometimes many years after the tick bite. More than 1,500 cases were reported last year.

The disease is caused by a parasite, called a spirochete, carried by deer ticks and injected into the bodies of animals or people that the tick happens to bite for a blood meal.

Couples Still Healthier Than Singles

BOSTON (UPI) — Despite changes in American marital patterns, married and unmarried couples who live together are healthier overall than their single, divorced and widowed counterparts, a government researcher has reported.

Charlotte Schoenborn of the National Center for Health Statistics said a 1987 survey of 122,859 people in 47,240 families nationwide found married and cohabiting people had fewer health problems than unmarried people.

"We basically found that yes, married people are generally healthier," said Ms. Schoenborn while presenting her findings during a meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Big Bellies and Heart Problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — If one's paunch is fatter than one's haunch, the chances are one is at greater risk of having a heart attack, a stroke or diabetes.

Scientists at the American Heart Association meeting said recently that a series of studies in the United States, Europe and Canada have confirmed that a pooling of fat about the middle is a clear signal of heart attack risk.

A Santa Claus-style belly can be as dangerous to the heart as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure or excess cholesterol in the bloodstream, said Per Bjorntorp of the University of Goteborg in Sweden.

'Wormholes' in Space May Be Key to Time Travel

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

COULD some advanced civilization devise a tunnel that would open shortcuts through space between distant regions of the universe or through time into the past?

The traditional reaction of most scientists to such notions is to dismiss them as science fiction. But three theoretical astrophysicists have published a suggestion that the laws of physics might not prohibit such "wormhole" travel through space and time.

Dr. Kip S. Thorne and Dr. Ulvi

Yurtsever of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Michael S. Morris of the University of Wisconsin presented their startling conclusion in a recent paper in *Physical Review Letters*. This prestigious scientific journal is an official publication of the American Physical Society, and it accepts scientific papers for publication only after they have been rigorously reviewed by independent experts.

Dr. Thorne and his colleagues stopped short of predicting that anyone would ever travel through cosmic "wormholes." It has yet to be proved whether such travel is or is not theoretically possible, they contend.

But such travel could not now be ruled out, they said, although it would probably be possible to settle the issue one way or the other on theoretical grounds. Science would profit from a concerted effort to resolve the question, they said.

If travel into the past could be shown to be at least theoretically possible, the mere possibility would have profound philosophical and scientific consequences.

Since a time traveler might theoretically be able to change events that occurred in the past, including his or her own birth, the rules of causality on which science is based would be thrown into confusion. To summarize the complex

mathematical analyses presented in their report, the scientists concluded: "If the laws of physics permit an advanced civilization to create and maintain a wormhole in space for interstellar travel, then that wormhole can be converted into a time machine with which causality might be violable. Whether wormholes can be created and maintained entails deep, ill-understood issues."

The possible existence of "wormholes" is a theoretical consequence of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, which also provided the theoretical basis for black holes — regions in space where the density of matter approaches infinity and where both space and time are warped in bizarre ways.

For ordinary journeys through space, the traveler must proceed through three dimensions of space and one dimension of time, following a mathematically curved trajectory analogous to the trajectory of a worm follows while crawling over the surface of an apple.

But if a traveler could find a higher-dimensional shortcut where space was warped into a tunnel, piercing the innards of the apple — a wormhole — the journey to a distant point on the surface could be greatly shortened. Such was the reasoning that has led to much speculation about wormholes during the past few decades, although

scientists have never discovered a real one.

In 1935, Einstein and Nathan Rosen calculated that a spheroidal object would curve space-time (the combined mathematical representation of space and time) so tightly that a kind of "throat" would form connecting two different regions of space.

Relativity and theoretical astrophysics draw from a branch of mathematics called topology, which studies the deformations in geometric constructions. One such construction is a simple, two-dimensional surface that merges with a protruding "handle." The surface of the handle is actually a stretched and distorted extension of the two-dimensional surface. The surface of the handle of a coffee cup, for example, is actually an extension of the surface of the cup itself, despite its deformed shape.

Topology permits the existence of "handles" in higher-dimensional space as well as in two-dimensional surfaces like the outside of coffee cups (although higher-dimensional handles are impossible to visualize in a literal way).

Topological considerations of higher-dimensional space and time have led to speculation that a signal or object might pass along a handle as a shortcut between regions distant in space or time or even between parallel, mutually invisible

Archaeologists Revive a Lost Secret Of Farming in the Peruvian Andes

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

FOR centuries, beguiling around 3,000 years ago, these flourished on the high plains of the Peruvian Andes around Lake Titicaca a simple but ingenious form of agriculture that enabled ancient peoples to reap bumper crops in the face of flood, drought and the killing frost of those 12,000-foot (3,600-meter) altitudes.

Now archaeologists have discovered the secrets of those pre-Columbian fields and found that the techniques can outperform modern agricultural technologies under circumstances found throughout much of the Third World today.

Using what is known as experimental archaeology, the scientists have restored an art that died out and was mostly lost even before the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadors in the 16th century.

All that survived were eroding traces of raised, rectangular platforms of earth alternating with canals in a corduroy pattern across thousands of acres of flat expanse.

Modern-day Peruvian Indians called the platforms *wara wara* and considered them to be signs left behind by a revered "first race" who ruled the area before the Incas came.

To the archaeological experiment, Peruvians using ancient implements have reconstructed the raised-platform fields according to specifications derived from the excavations.

The prehistoric technology has proved so productive, so hardy and so inexpensive in its modern application that it is being held out as a possible alternative for many parts of the Third World where scarce resources and harsh conditions have frustrated the advance of the high-tech Green Revolution.

Fields constructed and planted according to what has been termed "raised-field agriculture" require no chemical fertilizer or modern machinery. They cost almost nothing, except human labor. They are farmed with variants of ancient implements rather than expensive tractors and plows.

They have outyielded conventional, capital-intensive fields as producers of potatoes, one of the region's main crops. When conventional fields die in a drought or flood, these mostly survive.

It was Dr. Clark Erickson, an archaeologist at the Museum of Archaeology-Anthropology in the University of Pennsylvania, who found out how the raised fields worked in practice, how they were farmed, what made them so successful and therefore so widespread.

Near the Peruvian community of Huata on a northwestern bay of Lake Titicaca, Dr. Erickson attempted to re-create not only the fields but the way in which the ancients had cultivated them.

When that had been done and the results were in, he said, "we realized it was such a fantastic system that maybe it could be re-introduced to the region as a replacement

ment for some of the capital-intensive systems."

Eroded remains of the ancient raised-field platforms and canals cover more than 200,000 acres (80,000 hectares) of the low-lying plains around Lake Titicaca.

The raised platforms, on which the crops were planted, range from 13 to 33 feet wide, 33 to 330 feet long, and about three feet high. Between them are canals of like size and depth.

Reconstruction of some of the fields began in 1981. Cultivation,

by families of Quechua Indians, has continued since, and Dr. Erickson estimated that up to 200 acres were now being cultivated.

During the first five years of experimentation, potato yields averaged 10 metric tons per hectare compared with 1 to 4 metric tons on surrounding conventional fields which used modern fertilizers.



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THE FINE ART
OF FLYING

AIR FRANCE

Herald Tribune

Canada Looks Forward

Mulroney's Mandate

Brian Mulroney now has the mandate he sought for free trade with the United States. More important, Canadian voters rejected the opposition's anti-American pandering and helped reelect their nation as a forward-looking, self-confident participant in an interdependent world.

Setting an Example

Canada, after sharp and searching debate, decided in the end to vote for growth and economic strength. During the past four decades, the world's rich countries—all of them—have grown much richer by vigorously expanding their foreign trade.

A Future for Savimbi

Cuba, Angola and now South Africa have accepted the American-mediated plan for a regional political settlement in southern Africa. The plan does not—could not—lay down an internal political settlement within civil-war-torn Angola, however, and over that gap an argument goes on in the United States.

Other Comment

A Communist Fifth Column

East Germany and the Soviet Union are engaged in what Moscow has termed a "misunderstanding" over the refusal of the East German authorities to distribute an official Soviet publication. Minor in itself, the dispute is evidence of a far deeper "misunderstanding" in which not only East Germany but the majority of other Warsaw Pact states find themselves on the wrong side of the Kremlin.

A Kinder, Gentler Party?

President-elect George Bush may want a kinder, gentler nation, but the man he has chosen to head the Republican Party, Lee Atwater, is a master of the junkyard-dog brand of campaigning. Mr. Bush badly needs Democratic help in Congress if he is to have a successful presidency. He may have a hard time obtaining it if his hand-picked party chairman is out in the field assassinating the character of Democrats.

Transition: Bush Is Already Governing

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The poet in the soul of the president-elect must be maturing. "The world is too much with us." We are witnessing a remarkable extraconstitutional occurrence. George Bush's presidency has begun two months before his inauguration.

From a beach in Florida to a hall in Algiers, the world, in the form of market forces and men of force, is pestering him, and he is responding in ways that constitute governing.

In Algiers, the Palestine National Council, mock parliament of the Palestine Liberation Organization's make-believe state, ginned up a diplomatic missive addressed directly to Mr. Bush in Florida. Mr. Bush, to the relief of marine life, had to haul himself from the clamoring surf to confer various financial markets that were responding to several stimuli.

There was, and is, the intersection of two suspicions. One is that Mr. Bush, by believing that new taxes are unnecessary, is confirming the axiom that optimism usually is the product of intellectual error.

This is the first time in 132 years that the president-elect is a fellow who has been living near the center of things as vice president. Back in Martin Van Buren's day that mattered little because government mattered much less, and news about it percolated slowly out to an impatient populace. Nowadays, when large

portments are inferred from small occurrences associated with the president-elect, it would be well if there were less waiting.

Because Mr. Bush is already governing, he should have real responsibility. Because he knows the government and the personnel of his party so well, and because his central campaign promise was continuity with the previous administration, he is more ready than most president-elects are to settle in.

It says much about the quickened pace of modern life, and about government's role in the acceleration, that until Franklin Roosevelt's second term, presidents were not inaugurated until March. Perhaps 10 weeks is about as compressed as a transition can be.

Whoever defined an elephant as a mouse built to government specifications understands the tendency toward elephantiasis in the transformation of transitions into bureaucracies. A transition is an apparatus for allowing some of the winner's political infantry, whose adrenaline has not yet ebbed and who are not going to be rewarded with real power, to wind down by enjoying the watery satisfaction of writing memo-

rans that will be unread by the people who will have power.

A transition also is a process of rounding up people willing to uproot themselves and plunge into the Washington real estate market for the privilege of being underpaid in the service of their country. Such service consists often of being badgered by congressional subcommittees, which means by congressional staffs composed of young people whose knowledge of the world is inversely proportional to their impatience to perfect the world.

A president-elect has approximately 5,300 jobs to dispense. By inauguration day in 1981, only about one-fifth of President Reagan's people were firmly in place. That was partly because about 700 must be confirmed by the Senate. Today the lives of the 700 must be combed by congressional staffers in search of deviationism.

The hurdle that nominees must clear gets higher and higher as we become more fastidious about sin. This time senators must ask: Did you ever smoke anything nasty in the college dormitory? Have you circulated samizdat copies of the writings of Robert Bork? Can't be too careful, so the world will have to wait.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Shifting Of Patterns In the Sand

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO—Practically every factor in the Middle East conflict has changed recently. It adds up to a substantial shift in the pattern of pressures and forces. Although there is still no breakthrough in sight, the whole complex has to be reassessed.

What demands attention is Egypt's return to active diplomacy. It is a triumph for Cairo, after the years of Arab quarantine following the Camp David treaty; an argument for negotiation, not war. The return is being pursued quietly, without extravagant fanfare. That makes it the more effective.

High Egyptian officials speak of an emerging Arab coalition with Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization as central players in the endless maelstrom, also involving Iraq and the Gulf states and to a lesser degree most of the western Arabs. There may be some wishful thinking, but there is much to support the claim.

Even Syria, increasingly isolated and visibly the loser in its ambition to lead the Arab world, is making minor gestures to ease antagonism with Egypt, if not yet to warm relations.

In the big picture, the most important change is probably Soviet policy. Moscow still wants to be a part of any settlement and to have an internationally legitimized Middle East presence. But the Soviets now seem interested in a solution rather than in maintaining an epicenter of crisis.

There is no reliable information on what they are urging on the Syrian side. However, Egyptian authorities have been told that Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a stern lecture the last time Yasser Arafat visited Moscow with a large PLO delegation.

One of the Palestinians offered the routine rhetoric about fighting the "imperialists and their lackeys, the Zionists." The Soviet leader denied such old-fashioned talk, stressing the need to address the new challenges confronting the world and to find political ways out of the old quarrels.

The Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza has had a subtle but important impact on Arab as well as PLO calculations.

It was a desperate decision by young Palestinians to take their cause in their own hands, after the Arab states made the Iraq-Iran war their top priority at a summit meeting.

King Hussein of Jordan then proclaimed last summer that his country renounced responsibility for the territories, forcing the PLO to come to a definition of its position.

Iran and Iraq made a cease-fire in their eight-year war last July, even if they are still a good way from peace. That, too, undermined the futility of looking to the battlefield for justification, despite dreams of glory.

In added to Syria's loss of influence. The Gulf states cut off subsidies to Syria and the Saudis reduced payments.

A new confrontation between Syria and Iraq is building up. Baghdad wants vengeance for what it considers traitorous Syrian support of Iraq. But Egyptian authorities say they are convinced that Iraq will not slide back into its role as super-reactionist enemy of Israel. It has too big a job of reconstruction.

The Egyptians say Saddam Hussein of Iraq told them he had concluded that "all this terrorism business is counterproductive." That may or may not be a new conviction, but at least the Egyptians could and did argue that a lot more is to be gained by peace than by war. They cite their experience as proof.

Meanwhile, Lebanon has collapsed in miserable chaos. It is an example to everybody about the wages of communal strife, exacerbated by calling in outsiders, and another failure for Syria.

All these pressures brought Mr. Arafat to a carefully calculated move, after long consultations with pro-Israeli everybody and a crucial meeting with King Hussein, arranged by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

A key innovation at the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council was that decisions were taken by majority rule, ending Mr. Arafat's refuge behind a need for consensus as a pretext for standing still. Extremist veto power was removed.

No official translation of the PLO's resolution proclaiming a Palestinian national state, implicitly recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism has been distributed. That text is important because it will show just how precise are the commitments and whether language fudging games have been used again. But the resolution does suggest a basis for direct negotiation if Israel can emerge from political paralysis and agree to try.

Don't hold your breath and don't expect sudden drama. But, with so much motion, there may be a little movement coming.

The New York Times.

Who Replaces The Winners?

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON—The post-election transition is a time of great constitutional uncertainty. If either member of the winning ticket became unable to serve, for example, it is not at all clear who the successor would be or even how that successor would be chosen.

In this election-year cycle, three more things must happen before George Bush becomes president and Dan Quayle vice president: The Electoral College must vote, the votes must be counted before a joint session of the newly elected Congress, and both men must be sworn in.

By law, the 538 electors must meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December—the 19th this year—to select the president and the vice president.

If a winning presidential candidate were to die before Dec. 19, the electors, meeting in their state capitals and governed by state law, would be free to select anyone they wanted for the White House, according to Walter Dellinger, a Duke University law professor. Some states, like North Carolina, have laws making it a criminal offense to vote for someone other than the person who won in the state. Others do not.

The electors, who are party functionaries, would be expected to follow the recommendations of their parties' national committees on what to do, but their nominee for a successor would not have to be the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Dellinger said, since state laws do not force them to vote for the number two person on a ticket.

If a vice presidential candidate were to die before state votes, the top of the ticket presumably would be given informal power to nominate a replacement. But there is no formal authority. "We are really in a sort of black hole," Mr. Dellinger said, "in which there is no custom or law or precedent or practice."

If a president-elect dies after the Electoral College vote but before Congress ratifies the choice, then the presidential candidate of the



losing party might become president, said Mr. Dellinger, a Democratic adviser.

The 12th Amendment to the Constitution specifies that when Congress counts the votes, "the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president." If that person has a majority of the 538 votes, if not, the House of Representatives "shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president," with each state delegation having one vote. Under the amendment, Mr. Dellinger said, the House would be forced to vote for the opposite party's candidate—this year, Michael Dukakis—assuming he was the only other vote-getter at the Electoral College. If one elector had voted for a third person, the choice would be between the surviving presidential candidate and the elector's choice and that person.

Mr. Dellinger said it could be argued that the winner of the general election becomes president-elect when the electors vote, but he said he thought the candidate would not officially become president-elect until after Congress certified the electoral vote.

If the candidate's running mate died, the incoming president likely would be given informal power to select a successor, but he "can only recommend," Mr. Dellinger said.

A Republican adviser, Bruce Fein, said that he, too, thought that the general election winner would not be president-elect until Congress certified the electors' vote. Under the 20th Amendment, after certification the running mate would succeed his party's standard bearer.

In the event of a presidential candidate's death, Mr. Fein said that there might "be room for Congress to judge" the House speaker into the presidency and then call a "special election."

"Maybe Congress could by law stipulate a steward," such as the outgoing president, "to act until there was a new election," Mr. Fein said.

He said there have been efforts to set down rules to quiet times, when no election was pending, but "every time that has been attempted, nothing ever happened."

"It is an utter mess," he added.

The Washington Post.

A Principled KGB Defector Has Changed History

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Spies should count for less in this era of satellite photography and electronic eavesdropping than they did in the days of Oleg Gordievsky, a KGB defector who has changed history not by stealing secrets for his Western controllers but by sharing insights with them. He shows that the human factor is as decisive in the black art of espionage.

Mr. Gordievsky was the KGB's station chief in London until he defected in 1985. Since then, his secret briefings and writings on the psychology and politics of the Kremlin have strongly influenced Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan and other Western leaders. When I asked Mrs. Thatcher in Washington last week if this was the case, she paused, smiled enigmatically and replied: "You know you ought not ask that question. I cannot answer it. But it has been very interesting."

American officials say that, in conversations with Mr. Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher has offered effusive praise for Mr. Gordievsky, who defected to Britain in 1985. And a book just published in London asserts confidently that the president's shift away from "Evil Empire" to a more conciliatory posture toward the Soviet Union was directly influenced by Mr. Gordievsky's analysis of the Kremlin and of Soviet psy-

chology. — an assertion partially confirmed by Washington sources.

"Gordievsky was one of several people whose thinking was important in giving the president a sense that the Soviets are fearful as well as aggressive, and that both aspects of the Soviet personality should be taken into account in a U.S. official's dealings with the Soviet Union."

The book about Mr. Gordievsky and other Soviet defectors, "The Storm Birds," by Gordon Brook-Shepherd, should be required reading for officials dealing with East-West relations at any level. It treats in detail Mr. Gordievsky's account (originally disclosed in a 1986 Washington Post story by Murrayarder) of how the Kremlin leaders convinced themselves in the tense autumn of 1983 that Mr. Reagan was preparing to launch a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

According to Mr. Gordievsky, the Kremlin on the weekend of Nov. 9-9, 1983, misread Western military maneuvers in Europe and sounded a worldwide alert to the KGB to gather information on an imminent nuclear attack. Under procedures then in effect, the Kremlin believed that a Western decision for a nuclear first

strike would be taken seven to ten days before it was launched.

Mr. Brook-Shepherd suggests that the Soviet defector's descriptions of this dramatic incident and his warnings that the leadership "was all too inclined to believe its own propaganda about 'aggressive imperialist drives' and to go to the brink of war over a misperception caused important changes in Western military maneuver tactics and nuclear alert procedures.

Moreover, a 50-page political and psychological analysis by Mr. Gordievsky entitled "Soviet Perceptions of Nuclear Warfare" is said by the British author to have been read and absorbed by Mr. Reagan during the critical time when Mikhail Gorbachev was coming to power and putting the Soviet Union on a new path.

At that time, Mr. Gordievsky played a key role in Mr. Gorbachev's weeklong visit to London in December 1984. There seems to have been no suspicion in Moscow then that the KGB man was disillusioned with the Soviet system and had become a double agent for the British a decade earlier. He did fall under suspicion a year later, and had to be extracted from the Soviet Union by the British.

The information that the Walkers, Edward L. Howard, Ronald Pelton and others peddled to the Soviets has already gone stale, or will do so quickly. However significant the immediate damage to spy networks or battle plans, those spies have done nothing to shake the American system. The damage has in that sense been glancing. But the defector of an intelligent and principled man like Mr. Gordievsky, primarily on ideological grounds, is yet another telling measure of the total failure of the Soviet system, just as much as Mr. Gordievsky's candid admissions about the stagnation and corruption of the Soviet establishment. It is a system that can buy and lure the worst people that American society produces, but not keep the best from its own ranks.

The Washington Post.

Soviet Economy: Worse Shape Than Supposed

By Nicholas Eberstadt

WASHINGTON—In what is becoming a familiar pattern, an announcement from the Kremlin has confounded some received wisdom in the West about the Soviet economy. Western specialists have long maintained that the Soviet Union balances its budgets in peacetime. But Moscow's finance minister reported recently that the national budget is deeply in deficit and has been for years.

One by one, Western premises about the Soviet economy are being challenged by glasnost's revelations. Piece by piece, these revelations seem to be confirming an alternative but still controversial view of a Soviet economy that is smaller, more militarized and more seriously troubled than most Western experts imagined.

This could explain Mikhail Gorbachev's dramatic reform proposals as a purely tactical response to desperate circumstances. It also would suggest that Western trade with and aid to the Soviet Union play a much greater role in bolstering the power of the Soviet state than the United States and Europe seem to realize.

Conventional Western analyses of the Soviet economy depict an enormously wasteful planning system, declining rates of growth and living standards decades behind the West's. The alternative view holds that even these unfavorable assessments are too optimistic. For years, proponents of this alternative view, many of them Soviet émigrés, have been politely ignored. Since Mr. Gorbachev's rise to power, things have changed. Their story, by and large, seems to be checking out.

Economic might: CIA estimates suggest that Soviet national output is a little more than half as large as America's, with per capita output a little less than half the American level. Last year, however, an economist at the Soviet State Planning Committee (Gosplan) published a Western-style reckoning of GNP in rubles. Even at the ruble's artificially high official exchange rate, these numbers would make the Soviet economy barely a third the size of America's and put Soviet per capita output at just over a quarter the American level.

mentators now say, did not make adequate adjustments for inflation. Last year, in a now famous article, two Soviet economists suggested that per capita output was slightly lower in the mid-1980s than a decade before. Since then, senior officials have painted an even bleaker figure.

Foreign trade and the national budget: Almost a decade ago, Igor Birman, an émigré economist, wrote that the Soviet Union was running large and continuous budget deficits but masking them in its official figures. That contention was officially confirmed last week. But there was more to his argument. He held that imports and loans from the West played a far more important role in the economy than most observers seemed to understand. Moreover, he argued, the Soviet financial system permits Moscow to plug a huge hole in its budget with hard currency transactions—meaning, in effect, that trade with the West directly empowers the Soviet state.

The writer is a visiting fellow at the Harvard Center for Population Studies and a visiting scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Crisis in Bucharest

VIENNA—Romania is once more in the midst of a political crisis. Mr. Lascar Catargi, who was yesterday elected President of the Lower House, was formerly chief of a conservative cabinet and is personally on very cold terms with the king. Unless there should be a new split, General Mano will become Minister for War and Mr. Lahovary, Minister of Commerce. The former has always opposed the raising of the Roumanian fortifications now in course of construction and the latter has declared that no Roumanian soldier will ever fire upon a Russian.

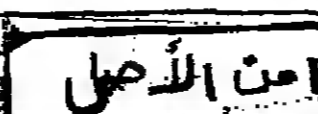
1913: Wilson Satisfied

WASHINGTON—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I learned today [Nov. 23] from a Cabinet officer that President Wilson is satisfied with the progress of his waiting policy in Mexico. This official said that the developments in

1938: A Cultural Axis

ROME—A vast scheme for coordinating Fascist and Nazi intellectual and artistic activities in what is called a "cultural Rome-Berlin axis" was adopted with the signature of an Italo-German cultural agreement. Its declared aim is to "create the necessary basis for a real mutual understanding between the two peoples." The instruments to this end will be the schools and universities in both countries, literature, music, the arts, motion pictures and radio, under the coordinating influence of a standing commission for application of the accord. On the academic side, institutes and chairs for the study of the language, art and history of the two countries are to be founded and professors and students exchanged.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOUCR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL APT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business/Financial Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPHUL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURT HOWELL, General Information System



OPINION

Kennedy: A Debt of Honor To Blacks Was Repaid

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The day President Kennedy was shot remains vivid for particular reasons. A few of us were standing outside the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro, North Carolina, where we had been plotting to help our friend Richardson Preyer run for governor. As we stood there talking, someone rushed by pale and breathless. "Kennedy has been shot," he said tersely. When the worst was confirmed, Bill Cooke — Thomas Wolfe's boyhood friend from Asheville, who appears as Johnny Park in "Of Time and the River" — burst into tears. "There goes the hope of the world!" he said. Bill Cooke's despairing cry remains vividly etched on my memory. It was not the end of hope. But it was the end of something — a certain national innocence. There was a placidity about the pre-1963 years that did not survive Vietnam and its terrible angers, or the riots, or the other assassinations, or the deceits of Watergate — all the disappointments and distractions of a troubled quarter century. Just what Lee Harvey Oswald's mad act did to end that era of innocence, it is historically meaningless to ask. Counterfactual history is uninteresting — and, for that matter, national innocence is for most purposes a dangerous trait. John Kennedy, who had known war and close brushes with death, was no innocent, and was refreshingly free of the pretense that he was. He was a warm, witty, very human president, who by trial and error was learning wisdom as well. We were standing, as it happened, a short block from the place where a handful of black college students had begun the first dime store sit-ins three years earlier. And there was a symmetry in that. Mr. Kennedy can claim one indisputable distinction, now too easily overlooked or minimized. He was the first president to thrust the moral authority of his office behind the push for racial equality. Others — Harry Truman when he desegregated the armed forces

by executive order, Dwight Eisenhower when he belatedly overrode Orval Faubus at Little Rock — had invoked its legal authority. Mr. Kennedy did more. It was not so much, I believe, because he planned it that way. We forget how cautious and pragmatic he was. The mood of the time, and his style of decision making and action, were recapitulated for me recently by the PBS showing of a film made at the time about the integration of the University of Alabama. That was in June 1963, a few months before his death. George Wallace in his inaugural speech as governor had drawn his famous "line in the dust" and vowed to block the schoolhouse door. The courts had said he must yield. But court orders are not self-executing, and it fell to Mr. Kennedy to vindicate the law. It was a year after the uproar over James Meredith's enrollment at Ole Miss, and Mr. Kennedy was eager to avoid a replay of the violence. To the film footage you detect a wariness in the president's eyes as he struggles to define and perform a constitutional duty which the politician in him would have preferred to avoid. But the point is, he did it. And stylishly. Having mobilized the Alabama National Guard to turn Mr. Wallace aside, Mr. Kennedy gave one of the best speeches ever heard from the White House. It struck just the right notes of conciliation, principle and historical perspective. It was, he said, essentially a matter of conscience, and he was right. His aide Ted Sorensen may have written the words, but Mr. Kennedy spoke them, articulating a moral imperative now grown a bit stale with familiarity and acceptance. It was not so then. The act, lest we forget, was that of a very practical Irish-American politician, the last Democratic presidential nominee from outside the South to carry a significant number of Southern states. Kennedy the politician may have wondered that day if he was putting his reelection at risk, and it was not inappropriate to think of such things. No president has ever served the nation well in the long run by ignoring the sources of his political capital, although he must know when to place it at risk. Anyway, it is memories of this sort that have made Nov. 22 more than an exercise in tawdry nostalgia. In a famous, some thought decisive maneuver in the 1960 campaign, Mr. Kennedy telephoned Atlanta to inquire about the jailing of Martin Luther King Jr. Some called it a cynical bid for black votes in a close election; maybe it was. But Mr. Kennedy came to see that this casual gesture had incurred an implicit debt of honor, involving his presidency in a drama larger than politics. He repaid that pledge. And the way he did it left the nation different and better. It makes the waste of that earlier Nov. 22 a little easier to take 25 years later. Washington Post Writers Group.

He Had His Chance

JOHN Kennedy kept the Cold War going and exaggerated the Communist threat to the Third World. He failed to appreciate the local sources that would and did deter Communist inroads. The Kennedy team also presumed that Americans had answers for others' deep-seated problems. Despite the rhetoric of bold, new thinking, Mr. Kennedy never reassessed basic U.S. foreign policy assumptions. Arrogance, ignorance and impatience joined exaggerations of the Communist threat to deny President Kennedy his objectives. "He never had the chance." Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. has written. Actually, he had the chance, and he failed. Thomas G. Paterson, commenting in The Hartford Courant.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Accusation: The American Media Didn't Do Their Job

So George Bush will be the next president of the United States. I lay the blame for that on the media. The Bush staff time and again showed itself capable of manipulating the media. How else could the impression of Michael Dukakis have been transformed from that of a pragmatic moderate to that of a card carrying liberal who defends child pornography, furloigns rapists and burns flags? And how did the theme of the second presidential debate become likability, when everybody agreed that Governor Dukakis was not a man given to spontaneous expression of emotion? Could this change of "issue" have anything to do with the fact that polls after the first debate showed Governor Dukakis scoring considerably higher than George Bush on his command of the facts, his directness when answering questions, his debating ability and his presence of mind — while Mr. Bush scored higher on likability and "presidentialness"? It could easily be argued that many of the media perceptions flourished because the Dukakis campaign was too cautious in its treatment of Mr. Bush. But Mr. Dukakis won the Democratic nomination by being cautious and fair to his opponents, so this hardly lets the media off the hook. Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Korean Resentment Is Real

Regarding "The Other South Korea" (Sports, Nov. 21) by George Vecsey: I have been doing business in South Korea for the past decade, and I have many good friends there. The world has finally recognized South Koreans for the tremendous industrialists and good businessmen they are. I appreciate Mr. Vecsey's reflections, garnered from his trip to the Seoul Olympics, but I can assure him that South Korean-American relations have in fact degenerated. South Korean pro-

tests do exist. Many young South Koreans resent Americans, and they show it on the streets of Seoul with a regularity not evidenced 10 years ago. Mr. Vecsey says that "to a print journalist, it is more than a little scary to see how one visual impression can blot out all the information available in print." Turning that around, to a reader of print journalism, it is more than a little scary to see how one visual impression, based on Mr. Vecsey's three-week trip, can blot out the documented facts of the situation in South Korea.

MACK A. MCGUIRE, Seoul.

Drink Their Way Sober?

Regarding the report "U.S. Experts Dubious on Soviet Deficit" (Oct. 31): I have never heard anything so ridiculous as the proposal for the Soviets to drink themselves out of their deficit. "It will be difficult for the Soviets to reduce the deficit... but they can do so if they increase the sale of alcohol," an American expert says. The growing budget deficit is blamed on Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign against alcohol abuse. "The decline in liquor-tax receipts has been a major factor contributing to the increase in the deficit." The Soviets should be applauded for such an accomplishment. Surely their social aid programs have saved money because of a decrease in problems related to alcohol abuse. It should take only a small percentage reduction in arms spending to cover the cost of the tax revenues lost through reduced alcohol sales. GREGORY J. ROSE, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

Hong Kong: The Old Days Aren't What They Could Be

By Patrick L. Smith

HONG KONG — The voice from the cockpit on Flight CX 504, Cathay Pacific's daily run from Tokyo to Hong Kong, belonged, I believe, to a Captain Chan. In accented but entirely dignified English, he spoke of altitude, weather, the pleasant journey ahead. A few minutes later the first officer

buildings nearby but a pipe carrying raw sewage. At another bank, this one American and also large, an account was unilaterally closed when it was discovered that my address had changed. Many a bounced check is no doubt being left behind. Is the colony beginning to resemble "Amnesia," that mythical Asian nation that a Hong Kong hack invented years ago, where Prime Minister Lenfusa Quid reigns? This is overstating the case, residents will exclaim. And I admit to sounding like some colonial Bismarck quarter of a century ago, always on about "standards" and the coming lack thereof. But this onetime local would argue that locals simply do not yet notice what will be apparent in a few years' time. There was only one thing more striking than the four cockroaches strolling, of a recent evening, across the bar at the Foreign Correspondents' Club — the first I have ever seen there. It was the inconspicuous with which a nightly patron placed an ashtray over the one closest to us. She didn't miss a syllable.

It is more than just the maintenance of amenities. True, that the British are walking out on Hong Kong is, for many of its 5.5 million residents, not even worth disputing anymore. But do things — and local morale along with them — have to sink at this speed? "No one has much good to say about Hong Kong anymore," said Frank Fishbeck, a longtime local photographer, while chatting in a Hollywood Road antique shop. "It's all rudeness these days, and selfishness and complaints." It would be a delicate and in some senses sad time under any circumstances, perhaps. But why, you wind up asking, are the authorities so careless? Once sensed, and now more readily apparent, the colonial service's willingness to do Beijing's bidding is all but official. Passing through from a Philippines holiday, Sandy Burton, Time magazine's Beijing correspondent, watched in stunned silence the other day as Hong Kong customs confiscated her bag of kalamansi, a lime-like fruit that makes a rather special daiquiri. Not because there is a Hong Kong law against bringing in fruit, but because there is one in China. Even though it is pretty well established that the Chinese will have their way, there are responsibilities to be met. The bushes on Lugard Road should still be trimmed, and the roach population kept down. The banks should behave themselves and Sandy Burton should keep her kalamansi at least as far as Beijing customs. The histories cannot yet be written, but these will soon enough be considered "the old days" here. There is still time to make sure they are well remembered, especially among those who choose to stay on and the many more who must. International Herald Tribune.

Such delicate moments are increasingly common as Britain prepares to leave this "boil on China's bum," as the colony is affectionately known. And many of them are managed just as this one was — with grace and aplomb and without the least embarrassment. But as Hong Kong lurches toward its most delicate moment of all — the transition to Chinese rule in nine years' time — the colonial authorities are bringing to leave this "boil on China's bum," as the colony is affectionately known. And many of them are managed just as this one was — with grace and aplomb and without the least embarrassment. But as Hong Kong lurches toward its most delicate moment of all — the transition to Chinese rule in nine years' time — the colonial authorities are bringing to leave this "boil on China's bum," as the colony is affectionately known. And many of them are managed just as this one was — with grace and aplomb and without the least embarrassment.

One would have thought that the British would be pretty good at this kind of thing, having planted red mailboxes throughout much of Southeast Asia for roughly half of the last century and half of this one. But what strikes a Hong Kong familiar after several months' absence are the small tangles — the commonplace suggestions of an incipient lapse in the way the place is managed. Signs of the times, you might say. Maybe a labor shortage and the exodus of trained professionals — 45,000 this year, 50,000 next, a recent survey concluded — is making it harder to keep the place in good nick, as they say. Lugard Road, the old rickshaw path ringing Victoria Peak, was like an abandoned garden as I took a ritualistic run past my old house recently.

At Hong Kong's largest bank (not to mention names), completing a relatively simple transaction required two clerks and 35 minutes. Yes, the economy is full tilt, to such an extent that even the Vietnamese refugees now get to go to work. But you reach a point at which it is necessary to ask whether people and institutions are simply ceasing to care — or starting to care less, anyway. Middle Bay, once this correspondent's favorite beach, is now the island's most polluted, since there is nothing between it and a slew of new

buildings nearby but a pipe carrying raw sewage. At another bank, this one American and also large, an account was unilaterally closed when it was discovered that my address had changed. Many a bounced check is no doubt being left behind. Is the colony beginning to resemble "Amnesia," that mythical Asian nation that a Hong Kong hack invented years ago, where Prime Minister Lenfusa Quid reigns? This is overstating the case, residents will exclaim. And I admit to sounding like some colonial Bismarck quarter of a century ago, always on about "standards" and the coming lack thereof. But this onetime local would argue that locals simply do not yet notice what will be apparent in a few years' time. There was only one thing more striking than the four cockroaches strolling, of a recent evening, across the bar at the Foreign Correspondents' Club — the first I have ever seen there. It was the inconspicuous with which a nightly patron placed an ashtray over the one closest to us. She didn't miss a syllable.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE, AMEX, OTC, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, etc.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large stock price table (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Stocks Rise in Quiet Trading

United Press International NEW YORK — Stock prices closed broadly higher Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange in quiet pre-Thanksgiving trading...

Large stock price table (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Large stock price table (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Large stock price table (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

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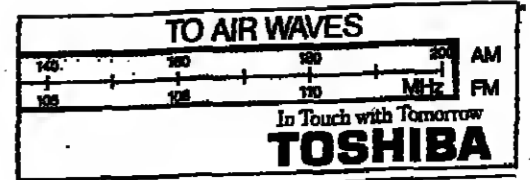
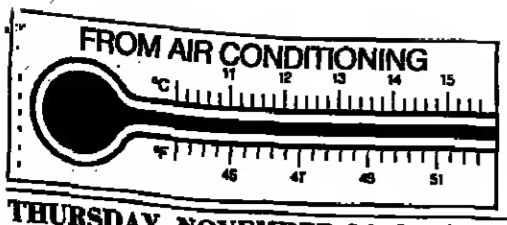
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Large stock price table (H) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Large stock price table (I) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

مكتبة الأمل



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Firms Begin to Cope With Problem Drinking

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — British companies are beginning to recognize that their managers' alcohol-related problems are company problems as well. This realization stems in part from changing attitudes in British society toward drinking. The British government, for instance, is promoting a National Drinkwise Day next June 20. In part, the realization stems from a growing awareness that alcohol-related problems cost companies in absenteeism, alcohol-related illnesses and diminished performance at work. "British companies are beginning to treat alcohol-related problems as a health problem rather than a disciplinary problem," said Ray Hutter, coordinator of the Greater London Alcohol Advisory Service, or GLAAS. He estimated that two-thirds of firms in the City of London do not have an alcohol policy. On Dec. 6, GLAAS, funded by both taxes and charity contributions, will launch City Drinkwise to advise companies on alcohol problems. GLAAS also will set up Drinkwatchers, self-help groups for people who don't have drinking problems but who want to cut down on alcohol consumption. The Department of Health Economics at York University estimates that absenteeism due to alcohol costs the British economy £641 million (\$1.175 billion) a year. British companies, although more aware than they used to be, are still doing relatively little about the problem, either because they don't want to interfere in their managers' personal lives or because they have no direct cost incentives to do so. In contrast, many U.S. companies have seen their health insurance premiums increase after introducing programs to help problem drinkers. Cary Cooper, professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester's Institute of Technology, says, "There is a lot more pressure, a lot more cutbacks in staff, a lot more work on people's backs, so people are drinking more. But the individual company doesn't think it has to pay for it, the society, in the form of the National Health Service, has to pay." Mr. Cooper set up an in-house stress counseling program for the British Post Office two years ago.

There is a growing awareness of the economic costs of alcohol-related problems.

THERE ARE A FEW organizations, including British Telecom, London Regional Transport and the British Post Office, as well as British subsidiaries of such U.S. companies as Control Data Corp., Dupont Co. and General Electric Co., that have introduced alcohol-related programs for their managers and employees.

The British culture is still grossly ambivalent toward drink, said Richard Quail, alcohol education manager at London Regional Transport, who introduced a program to help employees with drinking problems four years ago. Although corporate policies to help problem drinkers differ widely, in most, the company organizes a counseling and referral service for treatment, gives the problem drinker time off for prolonged therapy or disintoxication and, in some cases, will help defray the cost.

The main difficulty is convincing managers and employees that the nature of the problem will remain confidential and will not be held against them in their performance or promotion reviews.

Confidentiality becomes increasingly difficult when the treatment requires prolonged absence from work. One senior executive, who decided to tell his boss and colleagues before he checked himself into a clinic for four weeks of disintoxication, said: "It's your option whether you want it to be confidential or not. But if you don't tell anybody and take a prolonged medical leave, you have people guessing you're in a loony bin having a nervous breakdown."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for major currencies like the British pound, French franc, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various international currencies and their values relative to the US dollar.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward exchange rates for different currencies and time periods.

Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency deposits with columns for currency, term, and interest rate.

Key Money Rates

Table of money market rates for various currencies and instruments.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table of Asian dollar deposits with columns for bank, term, and rate.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of US money market funds with columns for fund name and yield.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various currencies.

British Steel Priced at 'Safe' £2.5 Billion for Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain put a value of £2.5 billion (\$4.58 billion) on its profit-making steel industry Wednesday, announcing details of the largest industrial privatization by the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Shares of British Steel will be offered at £1.25 each in two stages, with 60 pence due by Dec. 2 and a second installment of 65 pence due by Sept. 26, 1989. Some analysts said the price could realistically have been about 10 pence higher. But they said the government hoped the "safe" price would help rekindle the public's enthusiasm for privatization issues before water and electricity utility sales, which were outlined Tuesday at the official opening of Parliament. The sale of British Petroleum PLC, the

oil giant, coincided with the stock market collapse in October 1987 and was widely regarded as a flop compared with previous successful operations. The British Steel issue has been priced at 4.9 times projected earnings per share on a gross dividend yield of 8 percent. British Steel has moved from heavy losses, which cost British taxpayers substantial sums in the late 1970s, to a profit of £410 million for the 1987-88 fiscal year that ended April 1. Now one of the world's most productive and profitable steel producers, the company last month forecast a pretax profit for the current fiscal year of £530 million. The flotation of British Steel is being done as Mrs. Thatcher faces criticism of plans to sell off electricity and water boards in England and Wales as part of

her privatization drive. Since she came to power in 1979, the government has sold more than one-third of Britain's national industries. The opposition Labor Party attacked the value placed on British Steel, its trade and industry spokesman, Bryan Gould, said a statement: "To put the government's privatization show back on the road, British Steel is being sold at well below its real value, with a nod and a wink that a quick buck is to be made." Other state selloffs have included the telecommunications and natural gas utilities and the flag carrier, British Airways PLC. The government hopes 500,000 private investors will participate in the British Steel privatization. There will be a minimum investment of 400 shares, making the minimum first installment £240.

Initially, 23 percent of the 2 billion shares being sold will go to the British public, British Steel employees and pensioners, increasing to 42 percent if the flotation is oversubscribed. An initial 33 percent stake is being allocated to overseas investors and 44 percent to British financial institutions. "There has been an excellent response to the share-off roadshows in the U.K. and around the world," said Paul Richards, a director at Samuel Montagu & Co., adviser to the government on the sale. "The offer has been fully underwritten and we are confident of a successful sale," he added. Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young said the offer gave investors a chance to invest in "a great British company" and one of the leading industrial success stories of recent years.

The chairman of British Steel, Sir Robert Scholey, said the company is "confident and completely determined that we shall not waste the sacrificial efforts made in the recent past." The steelmaker slashed its workforce by 150,000, over the last 10 years as part of cost-cutting measures. Further cuts have not been ruled out. Although it has been transformed into a profitable enterprise, the company faces stiff competition from newly industrialized nations and is subject to European Community restrictions aimed at reducing overcapacity in a dwindling market. The British government has said British Steel would get special protection from foreign takeover bids for five years after privatization. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Rodamco Bids for U.K. Firm

Hammerson Gets £1.3 Billion Offer

By Ronald van de Krol

AMSTERDAM — Rodamco, the biggest listed property company in the Netherlands, on Wednesday launched a hostile £1.3 billion (\$2.38 billion) cash offer for Hammerson Property, marking the largest-ever attempted takeover of a British property company. Hammerson, the third-largest property group in Britain, swiftly rejected the bid, describing it as "unwelcome, derisory and wholly unacceptable." It urged its shareholders to take no action. Rodamco, part of the Rotterdam-based Robeco investment group, is offering 818 pence for every Hammerson ordinary share and 780 pence for each of its 'A' shares. It said its formal offer documents, to be published later, would also include details of a loan note alternative. In reaction to the news, Hammerson's shares soared to well above the bid levels on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, indicating that Rodamco will probably be forced to sweeten its offer, analysts said. Hammerson's ordinary shares closed at 895 pence, up sharply from 739 pence on Tuesday, while its 'A' shares climbed to 854 pence from 675 pence. Rodamco's shares ended the day up only 0.10 guilders at 153.40 guilders (\$78.70).

The bid, the largest ever launched by Rodamco and its third international acquisition attempt in as many years, comes only two months after the second-largest Dutch property company, Wereldhave NV, succeeded in taking over Peachey Property Corp. of Britain after a hostile battle. In a statement, Cornelis van Rijn, chairman of Rodamco, said: "In recent years, Hammerson's performance has fallen short of its full potential. Our offer provides Hammerson shareholders with an

See PROPERTY, Page 13

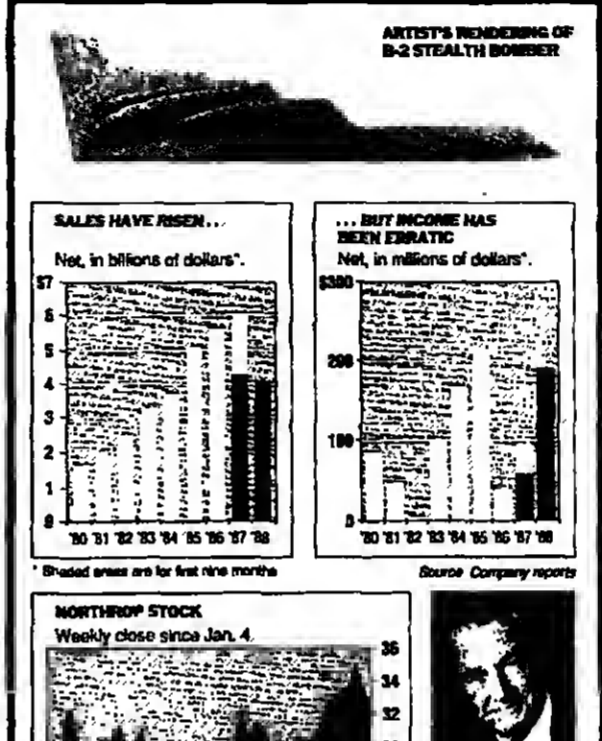
Northrop: Plainly, Growth by Stealth

B-2 Bomber Project Brings Expansion and Problems

By Richard Stevenson

LOS ANGELES — The new B-2 Stealth bomber might be difficult for enemy radar to detect, but its effect on Northrop Corp. has been impossible to miss. Largely because of Northrop's role as prime contractor on the B-2 program, the company's revenue has nearly quadrupled in \$6 billion since 1980. Northrop has invested \$2 billion to build some of the most extensive and modern aircraft design and production plants in the world. Employment has jumped from 30,000 to 47,000. "Our whole corporate capability has been lifted to a new level," said Thomas V. Jones, the chairman of Northrop. The U.S. Air Force wants to build 132 of the B-2s; the first one has just come off the production line and was displayed publicly for the first time Tuesday. But rapid growth at Northrop has not come without problems. The company is still dogged by questions about its management of the program and by accusations in a civil lawsuit that it overcharged the government. Northrop denies this. The project also holds the possibility of a rich reward. Once the smallest of the major military contractors, best known for building relatively unsophisticated fighter planes, Northrop has established itself as the leader in the increasingly important field of radar-evading technology and is poised to join the ranks of the largest weapons makers. The company won the Stealth bomber contract in a secret competition against Lockheed Corp. and Rockwell International during the Carter administration. If congressional budget decisions go the way Northrop and the Air Force hope, the B-2 program at its peak in the mid-1990s could generate nearly \$10 billion a year in revenue for Northrop. The program, at an estimated total cost of \$68 billion, would be the most expensive weapons system ever. Northrop is also aggressively using its new technical expertise and plants for other projects. If a team led by Northrop

A Mixed Picture for Northrop



should win the current competition to build the Air Force's next generation of fighter planes, the company could replace industry giants like McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp. as the premier builder of military aircraft in the United States. The Stealth bomber will be one of two radar-evading aircraft in the U.S. arsenal. The Air Force recently confirmed that Lockheed has built a Stealth fighter, the F-117A. However, Northrop's payoff from its immense B-2 effort is by no means assured. With pressure growing on Congress and Pres-

Lawson Warns Employers on Wage Increases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Voicing concern about rising inflationary pressure, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson told British employers on Wednesday they had to curb pay rises if they wanted to see lower domestic interest rates. "I am not prepared to accommodate inflationary pressures generated by high pay increases," he told the employers' organization, the Confederation of British Industry. "Inflationary pressures arising from pay awards have to be neutralized in the only possible way, through higher interest rates," he said. "So the most effective way to lower interest rates is lower pay rises." Latest official figures show average earnings have risen in Britain by 9.25 percent in the past year, running ahead of the 6.4 percent annual increase in the inflation rate. Mr. Lawson's comments came on a day when the government reported that the British economy continues to boom. The government said that real gross domestic product, measured by the output of goods and services, rose 1.4 percent in the third quarter from the previous three months, and was up 5 percent from the same period a year ago. The Central Statistics Office said its output-based index of GDP rose to a seasonally adjusted 114.3 in the third quarter, from 112.8 in the second quarter and 109.9 in the third quarter of 1987. The index uses a 1985 base of 100. Third-quarter growth was particularly high in the distribution sector, up 2.5 percent, compared with 1.49 percent for the entire services sector. Industrial production grew 1 percent over the second quarter, despite a 4.5 percent drop in energy output because of the Piper Alpha disaster in the North Sea in July. Analysts noted that the annual growth rate of 5 percent is appreciably higher than the chancellor's own predictions. In March, he fore-

cast that the economy would grow by just 3 percent in 1988. In his budget statement earlier this month, he revised the forecast to 4.5 percent. Mr. Lawson said his policy of raising interest rates in order to slow economic growth and choke off inflation, was starting to show signs of success. "We have already seen the first signs of a slowdown in economic activity, but the trend is not yet clear," he said. Mr. Lawson raised interest rates in stages from 7.5 percent in June in 12 percent currently. The last increase took place in late August. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Factory Orders in U.S. Show Strong Gain

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Big gains in transportation and defense equipment pushed orders for U.S. durable goods up 2.4 percent in October, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. New orders for the big-ticket goods totaled \$122.1 billion in October, up 2.4 percent. Transportation equipment orders continued to sear, as they have for most of this year, rising 8.9 percent in October after a 9.1 percent fall in September. Orders for defense goods soared 41.1 percent in October, the biggest jump since a 68.3 percent increase in June. Taking out the defense goods bulge, "the report certainly isn't overly strong," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for the WEA Forum in Balt Cymwyd, Pennsylvania.

Générale to Make Capital Injection

Two Belgian Subsidiaries to Receive 12.4 Billion Francs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique, at the center of a controversial takeover battle this year, on Wednesday carried out its first moves to restructure the troubled subsidiaries that have dragged down the group's profitability. Société Générale said it would inject 5.1 billion francs (\$140 million) into Fabrique Nationale Herstal SA, an armaments subsidiary, in order to wipe out three years of losses and expand the company's capital base. One billion francs will be raised through new shares offered to minority shareholders of the armaments maker, and part of the remainder would come from bank loans and government aid, said Albert Diehl, a Fabrique Nationale managing director, at a press conference in Liege, Belgium. The concern hopes to return to profitability in 1989, Mr. Diehl said, but added that there would be "some reduction in the workforce." Union representatives said they expected 900 jobs to be targeted out of a total payroll of 7,000. Fabrique Nationale, in which Société Générale has a 50.11 percent controlling stake, recorded a loss in 1986, as the world arms sales fell. In 1987, it recorded net losses of

1.8 billion francs, while revenue plunged by 20 percent to 14.9 billion francs. In a parallel move Wednesday, Société Générale said it would inject 7.3 billion francs into Gechem SA, its chemicals subsidiary. Gechem also announced a three-year plan to shed 10 percent of its 10,000 employees. As with the Fabrique Nationale capital injection, one billion francs of the new capital Gechem receives will be raised from minority shareholders. The plan, company officials said at a news conference, should allow the 1987 sales of 39.1 billion francs to rise to 45 billion by 1991 and yield "normal profitability." The decision to restructure the two concerns, which were considered the biggest problems in the sprawling Société Générale empire, was made Tuesday at a meeting of the group's 27-member board. Both concerns have sought to cut costs and excess capacity over the past two years, but the financial burden of this has been such that they would have run out of cash by the end of the year "unless further action is taken," Société Générale said earlier this month. But the analysts noted that most of the money now being spent on Fabrique Nationale and Gechem

served only to write off the financial costs of industrial restructuring plans, rather than providing the concerns with cash for new investments. "I hope the moves will not just put off their ultimate failure," said one analyst with a leading Belgian broker. Other analysts felt that the huge sums spent on the two "lame ducks" with no guarantee of returns were unlikely to be popular with investors expected to pick up Société Générale shares in the not too distant future. The capital injections are the latest effort by the "new look" management of Société Générale to revamp the sprawling conglomerate, which has interests in 1,300 concerns worldwide. The efforts follow a bitter international battle for control of Société Générale this summer. The victorious French financial group Compagnie Financière de Suez now holds a majority in Société Générale, but Italian entrepreneur Carlo De Benedetti, who launched the initial bid last January, has also joined the board. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Advertisement for Falcon-900 executive jet service company, featuring an image of the aircraft and contact information for various offices.

Large advertisement for Corum watches, featuring a close-up image of a watch and text describing the brand's design and quality.

Advertisement for Gold, featuring an image of a gold bar and text describing investment options and contact information.

Advertisement for Confiant! Précisez VOLVIC, featuring an image of a bottle and text describing the product's benefits.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, listing the high and low prices for each.

Table of AMEX High-Lows for various stocks, listing the high and low prices for each.

Table of 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. PE. for various stocks.

Table of 17 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. PE. for various stocks.

Table of 17 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. PE. for various stocks.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like grains, oil, and metals.

Wesray Acquires Share In Ally & Gargano In a 'Strategic' Move

NEW YORK — Wesray Capital Corp., the investment group founded by William E. Simon, the former U.S. Treasury Secretary, has purchased 50 percent of Ally & Gargano, the 26-year-old advertising agency.

Wesray will jointly own the agency, whose creative mantle has been frayed by the loss of several major clients, with the Marketing Corp. of America, Marketing Corp. acquired the agency in 1986, two and a half years after it went public.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like grains, oil, and metals.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various metals.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various commodities.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various commodities.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various commodities.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for various Treasury securities.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various stocks.

Market Guide

Table of Market Guide information for various markets.

Spanish Venture Set by Allianz

MUNICH — Allianz AG of West Germany, its subsidiary Rionine Adriatica di Sicurtà and Banco Popular Español are setting up a joint life insurance company in Spain, Allianz announced Wednesday.

Spanish Venture Set by Allianz

Table of Spanish Venture information, including company names and financial data.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

C&W Raises Bid for Phone Supplier

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC raised its hostile bid for Telephone Rentals PLC to £311.8 million (\$571.2 million) on Wednesday.

STET of Italy Sets Ties With Spanish Firm

ROME — The Italian state telecommunications group STET SpA, kicking off a project to upgrade Italy's communications network, has agreed to a series of joint ventures with Telefonos de Espana.

Norwegian Bank to Cut Staff After Losses

OSLO — Den norske Creditbank, Norway's second biggest bank, said Wednesday it would lay off a quarter of its staff as part of a major restructuring plan to correct heavy losses.

Ralston Seen Buying French Battery Maker

PARIS — Wonder-Mazda, the French battery maker, is to be sold to Ralston-Purina Co., Le Monde said Wednesday.

Nestlé Is Disappointed With Market Reaction to Shares

NEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA said Wednesday it was disappointed by the stock market reaction to its decision last week to let foreigners buy its registered shares for the first time.

NORTHROP: Stealth Bomber Project Fuels Contractor's Expansion

(Continued from first finance page) released a joint statement calling talk of a change in prime contractors unfounded.

PROPERTY: Rodamco in Bid

(Continued from first finance page) of adding top-flight property in leading industrialized countries to its portfolio.

added: "I can't see how we could have done it differently. Besides, you can't judge the success of this operation from only three days share trading."

think Northrop's production abilities are unproved. Congress is likely to keep a close watch on Northrop for other reasons as well: The company has been hurt in the past several years by other scandals and performance problems.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.

Advertisement for Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. in Luxembourg, highlighting advantages of banking in Luxembourg.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page: حركات الأهل

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
12.00	ADM	1.12	15.00	12.00	14.50	+
12.00	AMC	1.12	15.00	12.00	14.50	+
12.00	AMT	1.12	15.00	12.00	14.50	+
12.00	AMT	1.12	15.00	12.00	14.50	+
12.00	AMT	1.12	15.00	12.00	14.50	+
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Police Arrest 7 in U.K. For Fraud Conspiracy

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police arrested seven people Wednesday for conspiring to defraud the London branch of the Union Bank of Switzerland of £2.1 million (\$5 million).

A police spokesman said the seven, whose names were not disclosed because they had not been formally charged, were being held in custody at stations around the City of London, the financial district, police said.

The case centers on a massive unauthorized transfer of funds to a branch of Credit Suisse in Switzerland late last June that was uncovered only when computers failed and records had to be processed by hand.

The arrests by London police Wednesday brought to nine the number of people arrested in the case. Two men have already been arrested in Switzerland and detectives have questioned at least one Union Bank of Switzerland employee in London.

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Finland**	F.F. (90) 60 30 30*	1,740	1,234	970	540
France	F.A. 05-434 434	1,300	1,230	830	455
Germany**	D.H. 0130 25 31	390	403	320	174
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Greece**	G. 691 02 42***	23,500	23,820	13,250	7,300
Ireland	I.R.	135	118	85	47
Italy	It.	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands**	Nl. 06-022 08 15	600	492	340	185
Norway**	N.K. (02) 41 24 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal**	Port. (01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
Spain**	Sp. (91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Sweden**	S.K. (08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.H. 046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Form. Fr. Af., Middle East		470	Yates by country	260	145
Rest of Afr., Gulf, S. Asia		620		340	190
Central/Latin America		340		295	160

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Alcoa	12/15	99.25	99.50
Alcoa	12/15	99.25	99.50
Alcoa	12/15	99.25	99.50
Alcoa	12/15	99.25	99.50
Alcoa	12/15	99.25	99.50
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will be featured in a special news report, prepared by the editors of the International Herald Tribune. It will appear on Monday Dec. 5. Don't miss this important issue.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Albermarle	12/15	99.25	99.50
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines Despite Fed Support

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Wednesday in thin trading, as bearish sentiment prevailed despite efforts by the Federal Reserve Board to support the currency.

The U.S. currency finished at 121.075 yen, barely above the record low of 121.05 set in the United States on Dec. 31, 1987, and down from 121.275 Tuesday.

They said the market remained preoccupied with how President-elect George Bush will deal with the huge U.S. trade and federal budget deficits. This factor has depressed the dollar since the Nov. 8 presidential election.

"Until we hear something specific, we're going to see a further decline in the dollar," said Earl I. Johnson, a trader with Harris Trust & Co. in Chicago.

Mr. Johnson noted that trading was quiet before the Thanksgiving Day holiday Thursday and with Japanese markets closed for a national holiday.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar slipped to a 1.7163 close from 1.7188 on Tuesday, while the British pound advanced to \$1.8365 from \$1.8338. The dollar also weakened to 1.4390 Swiss francs

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Wed. Rate, Thu. Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc.

from 1.4458 and to 5.8655 French francs from 5.8760.

The Fed bought dollars at 121.35 yen and at 1.7190 DM in mid-afternoon, dealers said, stabilizing the U.S. currency briefly around those levels.

During the day, the dollar had gone as low as 1.7140 DM and 121.05 yen, touching the record U.S. low.

Some dealers said the rise in oil prices and hopes that a production agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could be reached this week would ordinarily provide some support for the dollar, but overwhelmingly bearish sentiment took precedence on Wednesday.

Tim O'Dell, international strategist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said the dollar could fall to test 1.71 DM, and 120.25 yen, if central banks do not act concertedly or if

OEPEC members do not reach agreement.

In London, the dollar closed lower after a subdued session that was marked by the absence of central bank intervention to brake its gentle slide, dealers said.

The dollar eased to 1.7165 DM from 1.7205 at Tuesday's close and to 121.25 yen from 121.35.

The pound rose to \$1.8375 from \$1.8320, while the U.S. currency fell to 1.4404 Swiss francs from 1.4473 and to 5.8625 French francs from 5.8850.

The Australian dollar jumped to new highs against the U.S. dollar. The Canadian dollar also rose.

The Australian dollar stood in after-hours London trading at around 86.72 U.S. cents, below record highs of 86.90 touched earlier in the day.

The Australian unit traded as high as 87.05 U.S. cents in New York — a five-year high, dealers said — after closing on Tuesday at 86.45.

The Fed intervened on behalf of the Reserve Bank of Australia on Tuesday to sell Australian dollars, but dealers said no such action was detected Wednesday.

The Canadian dollar continued to back in the aftermath of the Conservative party's victory in Monday's election. (Reuters, AP)

Economist Sees Weaker Dollar Into the 1990s

BRUSSELS — The dollar is likely to continue declining into the 1990s, despite the probability of continuing support by major central banks, a senior economist of the Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization, said Wednesday.

Eric Kruger, executive director of the board's economic and business environment program, said at a meeting in Brussels that psychological and economic forces were putting downward pressure on the dollar, and seemed likely to continue.

"I will not deny that the risk of a sharper fall in the dollar than we have had since October, 1987 is somewhat higher since the U.S. presidential election," he said.

However, the fear of central bank intervention is likely to be strong enough to avert the risk of a sharp collapse, provided that President-elect George Bush can convince markets of his ability to cut the U.S. budget deficit, he said.

But he said that the dollar's decline would be more gradual than in the past, and that the dollar's value would be supported by a number of factors, including the U.S. trade deficit, the U.S. budget deficit, and the U.S. current account deficit.

He also noted that the dollar's value would be supported by the U.S. economy's growth, the U.S. government's fiscal policy, and the U.S. government's monetary policy.

He said that the dollar's value would be supported by the U.S. government's fiscal policy, the U.S. government's monetary policy, and the U.S. government's trade policy.

Air Travelers Start to Pay More in U.S. Fare Shift

By Agis Saipukas New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At one minute past midnight on Wednesday, one of the most extensive restructuring of U.S. airline fares in a decade went into effect, substantially raising the cost of flying for business and leisure travelers on most domestic routes.

The changes, which were put in place by all the large airlines and most regional carriers, cover about 95 percent of the U.S. airline system. The carriers eliminated one class of fares entirely — the three-to-seven-day advance-purchase fares used mostly by business travelers.

And they increased the lowest and most widely used discount fares, the Massavers, by an average of about 8 percent, or \$30 on a round trip.

There is still a chance that the changes will be modified, but a trend toward higher fares seems firmly established.

Some analysts see this as a milestone: After a series of fare wars since the industry was deregulated a decade ago, fierce struggles with unions to lower costs and arduous efforts to establish dominance in particular hubs, airlines

are now in a position to raise prices and reap much higher profits.

"This is a big deal," said David Sylvester, an airline analyst for Kidder Peabody. "This fare increase affects virtually all markets."

In the past, he said, when one carrier increased fares other carriers might follow, but usually with modifications that limited the impact. In the current round, Continental Airlines made the first move and the big trunk airlines followed its lead with only small adjustments.

The only major exception is Midway Airlines in Chicago, which operates out of Midway Airport in Chicago. Its refusal to go along with higher fares will keep travel costs down on routes like Chicago-New York and Chicago-Los Angeles.

Other major carriers have made some small exceptions to their increases. Eastern Airlines, for example, did not increase the Massavers fare on its flights between Florida and cities east of the Mississippi.

The changes will not really start to bite into corporate travel budgets for several months, since business travel tends to decrease in December and January.

Most leisure travelers will not feel the impact immediately, many because their fares are set for the holiday season and beyond at the lower levels.

The first to feel the increases will be such travelers who must fly on short notice. Such travelers have become used to getting a discount of 25 percent or more off the regular coach fare, on short notice.

These travelers will now find such fares gone from most markets and will have to pay the higher coach fares.

Helene Becker, an analyst for Shearson Lehman Hutton, estimated that the cost of travel for such people will go up an average of about 35 percent.

Under the new fare structure only three main classes of fares will remain on domestic flights, down from four. These will be full coach, excursion fares and the Massavers.

Excursion fares are discounts of about 45 to 50 percent off full coach. They have restrictions like a 50 percent cancellation penalty and requirements for seven-day advance purchase and a Saturday night stay.

The Massavers are about 60 percent off full coach but have lighter restrictions such as a 14-day advance purchase, full cancellation penalties and a Saturday night stay.

French Government Bonds Look More Attractive

By Alan Raybould Reuters

PARIS — Assuming the dollar does not go into a free-fall, French government bonds should prove increasingly attractive to foreign investors in the medium term, dealers and analysts said.

"We have high real interest rates, moderate inflation, a highly liquid market, a comfortable spread over German bond yields," said Jean-Marie Legendre, a senior dealer at Banque Indosuez. "The market is healthy," he added. "There's no internal reason for it to fall."

The dollar's current weakness might dampen immediate price prospects, but French bond prices have in recent sessions shown notable resistance to its downturn.

"More than ever, the American market overhangs us," Mr. Legendre said. "But having said that, on fundamentals alone, the French market should resist well. It will follow the general trend in the U.S., but will be more resilient."

Swiss Bank Corp. in London, agreed that French bonds looked attractive in comparison with major rivals in Europe; British govern-

ment bonds, known as gilts, and West German bonds, known as bunds.

"I wouldn't rule out, if there are bad U.K. trade figures this week, that people could switch out of gilts into French bonds," Mr. O'Neill said. "Until recently, they've been moving into high-yielding gilts, but they're getting worried now," he said.

The benchmark 9.80 percent French Treasury bonds due in 1996 are currently yielding around 8.7 percent.

This compares with 6.35 percent for the German 6 percent bonds due in 1998 and just over 9 percent for 10-year U.S. Treasuries. Medium-term gilts yield between 9.75 and 10 percent.

But analysts said strong franc resilience to the dollar's weakness may finally convince investors that Paris will resist pressure for a devaluation within the European Monetary System. Dollar weakness in the past has caused trouble for France in supporting the franc against the Deutsche mark.

Currency worries have undermined investment in sterling

bonds, requiring comparatively high yields to attract buyers.

But Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy has repeatedly asserted the French government's commitment to a strong franc since his return to office last spring.

"Some people are still suspicious about the French attitude on the exchange rate," Mr. O'Neill said. "But this may no longer be valid and the yield premium traditionally demanded by international investors in francs could gradually fall, he said.

Mr. Legendre said that international yield expectations had already changed. He noted a turning point in the appreciation of French bonds at the turn of the year, when fell below yields on U.S. Treasury bonds.

On the subject of German bunds, he noted that "there used to be a psychological barrier at a yield gap of 250 basis points, but we have got over that in 1988."

Although the yield gap between medium-term French bonds and German bonds has widened to around 235 basis points on currency worries, a return to the 200 level seen in late summer is likely.

But it would take a protracted battle to erode that differential. Investors bid 200 basis points was justified by differing inflation expectations in the two countries.

Analysts noted that even if EMS parties were altered, the franc's current rate against the mark would probably not alter greatly.

Given a parity change of around 3 percent, the franc would simply move into the top end of its allowed range against the West German currency, out of the current bottom end.

At current exchange rates, the French bond market is not riskless, "but it's not far off it," said Mr. O'Neill.

Just two years ago, French bonds took up little space in international portfolios. But the French Treasury now estimates that of 370 billion francs (\$60 billion) of government bonds outstanding, roughly 5 percent are held by foreign investors, mostly from the United States, Europe and the Far East.

In September, the French scored a coup by becoming the first foreign government to list its bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

SWEDEN: High-Tax Nation Drops National Levy on Most Wage-Earners

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Feldt said that the Swedish tax system was deteriorating and had made tax evasion a prime object of economic life. "Behavior within the economy is being steered more and more by the opportunities of exploiting fiscal loopholes rather than productivity and the good of society," he said.

Among the main points in the reform package are: • The abolition of national income tax for all but the top 10 percent of salary earners. In practical terms, this would leave the average Swede paying only municipal income tax of around 30 percent, instead of a combined municipal and national tax of around 45 percent.

• The gradual abolition of tax write-offs on loans and debts and of tax-free fringe benefits.

• A reduction of corporate taxation from 58 percent to 30 percent and the simultaneous abolition of loopholes whereby many companies have massively reduced their tax burden, some to zero.

• The imposition of capital and capital gains taxes at the same rate as income tax.

The total tax burden today amounts to about 54 percent of Sweden's gross domestic product. The Social Democrats plan to keep this proportion, give or take a couple of percentage points.

With the increase in capital-gains tax to income-tax levels, Mr.

Feldt counts on 20 billion to 25 billion kronor more for the government.

The decrease in personal deductions is expected to bring in another 10 billion kronor.

At the same time, the value-added tax net will be broadened, perhaps to include newspapers and other products now excluded from the VAT rate of about 23 percent.

Mr. Feldt said the revenue impact of these measures will be in addition to the supply-side effects of the reform — encouraging more people to work and save for the future.

Household saving currently is negative, as people borrow for consumption and speculation in the

real estate market, as well as in the stock market, where capital gains under the existing system are taxed at a much lower rate than most personal incomes.

The government's program needs the support of at least one of the opposition parties, but clearly it would prefer broad support in parliament.

The communists, who generally support the government, are unhappy with this Social Democratic version of supply-side economics.

The conservative Moderates, the largest party among five in opposition, welcome the proposed reduction of marginal tax rates, but members were critical of some of the proposals. (AP, Reuters)

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AAW, ADC, ADI, AET, AIG, etc.

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SPORTS

Tyson-Bruno Fight Reported Off Again

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson's Jan. 14 heavyweight title defense against Frank Bruno is off again. This time amid accusations and threats of lawsuits, according to published reports.

O'Neill, NHL's Disciplinarian, Is Weary but Wary

By Joe Sexton

MONTREAL — Brian O'Neill, the National Hockey League's executive vice president, puts in long hours in front of the television set and videotape machine in his office.

As the man in charge of disciplinary action against players on the league's 21 teams, O'Neill watches endless replays — and makes his rulings. This season, it has seemed he's done nothing else.

Brian O'Neill: Endless replays...

stretcher and taken by ambulance to a hospital. O'Neill acted instantly, speaking with the game's referee and supervisor of officials in attendance and executives of both clubs (in fact pulling Pat Burns, the Montreal coach, out of a post-game news conference).

Of Irish heritage and a traditional Quebec upbringing, O'Neill played hockey from the age of 6 until his graduation from McGill University in Montreal, where he studied economics.

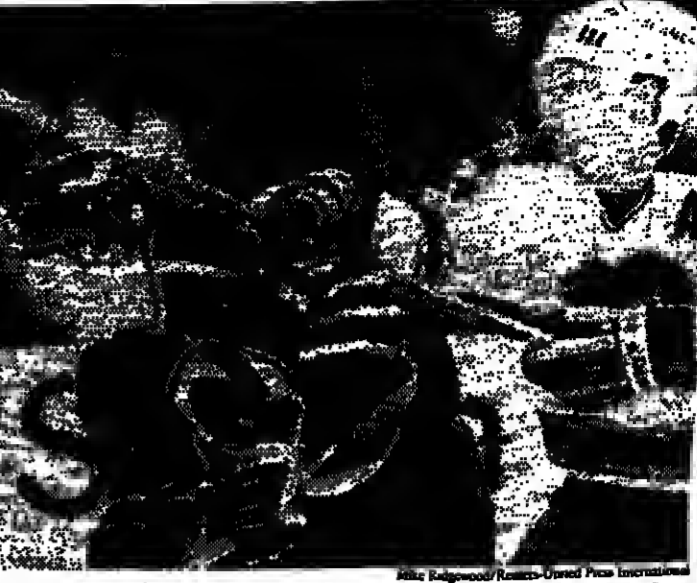
From a spate of ugly incidents that have blackened the sport's reputation.

nounced that Richter would be suspended for 10 games.

"Brian O'Neill is employed by the owners, and he's handing out suspensions to owner's employees," Bossy was quoted as saying.

Whatever one says about O'Neill, 58, he is a man who approaches his job with unrelenting seriousness. "I had great respect for the way Mr. Campbell handled these matters," he said.

... From a spate of ugly incidents that have blackened the sport's reputation.



From a spate of ugly incidents that have blackened the sport's reputation.

the consistency of some of the penalties. But there are so many aspects that every case is so different. You have to deal with the intent of the player, the severity of the action, the extent of the injury, the premeditation, the provocation.

... From a spate of ugly incidents that have blackened the sport's reputation.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference Atlantic Division and Central Division, and Western Conference Northwest Division and Pacific Division.

FOOTBALL

College Leaders

Table showing College Leaders for Team Offense and Team Defense, listing various college football teams and their statistics.

Jabbar Amid the Survivors

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — If you want a sense of how long Kareem Abdul-Jabbar has been around, one measure of his age is that he actually can remember walking to a ballpark named the Polo Grounds at the edge of Harlem, when there was also a baseball team in Brooklyn.



Abdul-Jabbar, looking over Patrick Ewing Tuesday in New York.

Experts on Steroids Still Adrift

By Lawrence Altman, M.D.

NEW YORK — After 30 years of scientific uncertainty about whether anabolic steroids can enhance athletic performance, medical opinion is slowly tilting toward the conclusion that steroids do help some athletes add muscle bulk and weight, and even set world records.

Indeed, many doctors acknowledge that they know less about the effects of anabolic steroids than do athletes who have used them and learned about them from generally accurate underground handbooks.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for Wales Conference and Adams Division.

SOCCER

Transition

Table showing Soccer Transition for various international football events.

Ticket Buyer-Seller Nailed

By New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — If they hold the Breeders' Cup at Churchill Downs again, and you have a couple of extra reserved seats, do not under any circumstances try selling them outside the front gates at higher than face value.

SOCCER

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Table showing Soccer Transition for various international football events.

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ART BUCHWALD

Yes, It's Thanksgiving

Next year is the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. It started because the French had no Thanksgiving. This column is the nearest they ever got to it.

WASHINGTON — One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as the Jour de l'Action de Graces. The Jour de l'Action de Graces was first started by a group of Pilgrims who fled from the Plymouth colony in 1620. The Pilgrims were first started by a group of Pilgrims who fled from the Plymouth colony in 1620. The Pilgrims were first started by a group of Pilgrims who fled from the Plymouth colony in 1620.



Buchwald

"Go to the dame Priscilla (Allez chez Priscilla), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous vantage Ameriaine) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower, or Fleur de Mai, in 1620. But while the Pilgrims were killing the Indians (known as Peaux-Rouges) were killing the Pilgrims and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the Peaux-Rouges helped the Pilgrims was when they taught them to grow corn (maiz). The reason they did this was that they liked corn with their Pilgrims.

In 1623, after another harsh year, the Pilgrims' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more was raised by the Pilgrims than Pilgrims were killed by Peaux-Rouges.

Every year on the Jour de l'Action de Graces, parents tell their children an amazing story about the first celebration. It concerns a brave captive named Miles Standish (known in France as Kilometres Debutish) and a shy young lieutenant named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The views captain said to the jeune lieutenant:

Asyrian City Is Discovers

The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — A British archaeological expedition has found the remains of an ancient Assyrian city called Tellulha, inhabited about 6,000 years ago, in the Jazira region near the Syrian border.

Merit Donnant is a grande fête and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilometres Debutish, who made this great day possible.

The Tales of a Country Priest

By Barry James

VATTETOT-SOUS-BEAUMONT, France — It is one of the year's most unlikely publishing events. The autobiography of a country priest who has spent 43 years ministering to the same tiny community in Normandy has been on the best-seller list in France for weeks, and is now about to take on the world.

"Le Horsain" (The Outsider), has sold more than 100,000 copies in hardback, which is many times more than either the author or the publishers thought possible, and translation rights have been sold for English, German, Spanish and Portuguese editions.

The book's success in a country with a long history of anti-clericalism is all the more surprising. "I think it appeals to the 60 percent of French people who still belong to the church, even if they rarely set foot inside one," said the author, the Reverend Bernard Alexandre, during an interview in his cluttered study.

Outside, spotted Normandy cows munch in emerald green fields. Tatched farmhouse roofs glow under a flaming winter sunset. It is a world away from the publishers' salons and television studios in Paris, where Father Alexandre has become a national celebrity.

"Le Horsain" — the word is Norman dialect — refers to the author himself, who although he comes from the port of Le Havre, 20 kilometers (12 miles) down the coast, feels he has never been fully accepted as one of them by the canny, clannish and intermarried people of the Pays de Caux, on the lush plain behind the coast.

Father Alexandre arrived in Vattetot-sous-Beaumont soon after the end of World War II, scrawny and weak after winning a five-year battle against tuberculosis and surviving the bombardment of Le Havre.

"How could you have sent a young curé like you to such a hole?" a brother priest once asked him. "Reasons of health." "It seems more like they wanted to bury you before you were dead."

Vattetot-sous-Beaumont, with its 300 souls, was a lonely place



Father Alexandre, above, and in his Norman countryside.

for the young priest with his love for books and movies. On the one hand were the silent and suspicious Cautois, proverbially frugal with both words and money, still not far removed from their pagan origins and suspiciously fearful of the evil eye.

On the other was the remote hierarchy of the church in the archbishopric at Rouen and, impossibly distant for a country priest, in the curia at Rome.

Father Alexandre brought to his job his faith, which he says has never wavered, a healthy measure of skepticism and an enormous sense of humor. All these years he has been observing the foibles of his parishioners, which feature predominantly in his book, a work of sociology as well as autobiography.

"Le Horsain" started as a collection of tales about the Cautois region, but his publisher Jean Maurice de Terre Humaine/Pion wisely suggested that Father Alexandre should include something of his own life as well.

To Father Alexandre's surprise, even the locals have embraced his usually tight-lipped tales to buy the book and read about themselves. Although the book is affectionate, it is far from uncritical. But, said Father Alexandre, "they took it well. They seem to think it was their success as well, despite the fact they are the object of some of my attacks."

In a sense, the parishioners were Father Alexandre's hidden audience as he was writing the book. "I am a narrator of tales," he said. "When you are telling stories, you always have to have an audience in front of you, and tune your violin according to the hall."

Father Alexandre keeps the Caux distinct when reporting his parishioners' speech, but includes a translation for French readers who may be baffled by the distinctive patois. "When you've been a country priest for a long time, you only need a simple vocabulary," he said. "You end up by adopting their vocabulary and losing your own."

What gives "Le Horsain" much of its flavor is that, perhaps unnoticed by the hierarchy, Father Alexandre has blossomed in his little corner of the world into an independent, unorthodox and ungratifying character far removed from the popular concept of the simple country curate.

His love of cinema, which he fulfilled by organizing local Catholic cinema clubs, brought him into close contact with the world of ideas. Recalling a complaint that was once made against him because he showed a film that included a scene with dancers in tulle, he made it clear that he has no patience for those who seek to censor good movies.

What about "The Last Temptation of Christ"? "At the age of 70, he does not

"The bishops are against it," he said. "I understand that. But to condemn something you haven't seen or understood, that's not logical. Besides which, they've managed to give a lot of publicity to a film that I believe is worth nothing from a cinematographic point of view."

Much has changed in the Caux region in the last four decades. When Father Alexandre arrived, the farmers envisaged a world no further than nearby Goderville, the closest market town, where they went to sell their wheat and buy supplies.

Now they think about directives from Brussels, fly to the south of France to deal in cattle, use computers to keep track of their milk production and even mortgage their ancestral lands at the bank.

Farmers' sons have moved to the towns, while outsiders have taken over deserted farmhouses as country retreats. The schools have been regrouped and people travel miles to do their shopping in large supermarkets. Only the churches remain as a focus for the community, and they too seem doomed.

Father Alexandre now tends to three other parishes and more than 2,000 parishioners besides those of Vattetot-sous-Beaumont, and has moved out of the presbytery next to the church because it was too large, cold and damp.

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